PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,193.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2-30 P.M. 1907.				
31st Aug.	* CALEDONIA	7358	.....	.....
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA	9600
14th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st "	PENINSULAR	8294	INDIA	7911
28th "	MARMORA	10609	.....	.....
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9605
12th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
26th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
2nd Nov.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
9th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	.....
16th "	PENINSULAR	8294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....

† Passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar by this Steamer change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."
* Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London excepting "Caledonia" which takes passengers to Marseilles only.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 26TH JULY, 1907.

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BOMBAY.

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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,389	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "
OCEANIEN	6,143	Magnen	31st " "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,360	Verron	20th Feb. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	13th Sept. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	11th Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. "

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
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APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

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	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	453	*1135	370	*920	429	809
Karachi	44	"	40	"	33	"

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 721, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	City of Manchester	...	...	Aug 29	Sept 10	Oct. 8
	Newby Hall	..	Sept. 8	Sept. 15	Sept. 27	Oct. 24
	City of York	...	Oct. 15	Oct. 25	Nov. 6	Nov. 29

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

	Stanley Hall	..	..	Sept 18	..	Oct 13
	City of Lucknow	...	Sept 13	Oct 1	...	Oct 26
	City of Madras	...	Oct. 25	Nov 15	...	Dec 13

For Passage and further Particular apply to—
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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 5th Sept.	8 a. m. (direct)
LINGA	2,171	Frid. 6th Sept.	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,610 tons, on MONDAY, 9th Sept., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th Sept., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahoumra and Koweit, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "COBRA," 3,462 tons, sailing on or about 31st Aug. calling at Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAUNDAURA," 3,308 tons, on or about 14th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—
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29th August, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

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Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
SILESIA	6159	G. Bergullian	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	G. Raicich	1st Oct.
KORNEUBURG	5301	A. Forgetti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4222	M. Dabcevich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badenich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	24th Dec

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ISTOCK	2891	M. Ticac	20th Sept.
F. FERDINAND	6946	C. Matcovich	30th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
LIGURIA	6,000	.....	15th Sept. 1907.
BALDUINO	4,380	D. Costa	15th Oct. "
RUBATTINO	4,580	G. Tanca	15th Nov. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

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BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LEVANZO	5,000	C. Gravone	17th Sept. 1907.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Beloito	17th Oct. "
LEVANZO	5,000	G. Gravone	17th Nov. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

Through Bills of Lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

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SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN *via* ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
*SOMALI	3655	Timm	29th Aug 1907.
SULTAN	2884	Ulrich	9th Sept "
*KAISER	3721	Von-Holdt	19th Sept "
†REICHSTAG	2065	Ihle	30th Sept "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also Cargo and Passengers for Cape Ports.
† Reichstag will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES,
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24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 15TH JULY, 1907.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

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HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Jumpers (Fancy & Marine finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
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Hill Climb, July 10th,
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6 cylinder cars:
Minerva, 2 Iris, Thames.

SHELSLEY WALSH
Hill Climb, July 13th,
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NAPIER FASTEST,
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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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BOMBAY, *Manager.*

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

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JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Melbourne, Bell (Bourke street).	Foochow.
Bombay.		Sydney.
Karachi.	Shanghae.	Thursfield.
Calcutta.	Kwuh Lampor	Yokohama.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY. Manager.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.
W. A. M. PATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ... " 11,050,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND ..... " 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... " 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tientsin	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Peking	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Tientsin	Dairen	Bombay
	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Da

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "STANLEY HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be Surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to Survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to Survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., *Agents.*

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY, Apollo Street.
BOMBAY, 29TH AUGUST, 1907.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

MEMBERS are informed that a Consignment of KULU APPLES and PEARS has been RECEIVED, and they are now available. Price Re. 1 per seer of two pounds.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF THE 4 PER CENT. LOAN OF RS. 12½ LAKHS OF THE SECOND 24½ LAKHS LOAN FOR CERTAIN SEWERAGE WORKS REPAYABLE 1ST AUGUST 1946.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites Tenders for the above Loan.

2. The Loan is to be raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality, subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous Loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loan will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 12 o'clock Bombay Time, on MONDAY the 9th September, 1907. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tenders for the second Instalment of Rs. 12½ Lakhs of the Second 24½ Lakhs Loan for Certain Sewerage Works."

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas : it must not contain a fraction of an anna : if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Acting Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper, of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the 21st December 1907, during Bank Hours.

8. In the event of the Loan being over-subscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided among those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered must accompany each tender. A seperate deposit must be made in respect of each tender.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms :—

(a) Cash or Currency Notes,
(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.
(c) Government Promissory Notes, Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes, or Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, will, in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part, credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If, after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit made in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders which may not be accepted, either wholly or in part, will be returned on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half-yearly in Bombay at the rate of four per cent. per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the repayment of the whole of the Principal of the Loan on the 1st August 1946.

15. Interest will accrue on accepted tendered amounts from the dates of payment into the Chief Accountant's Office and will be paid in Bombay, by the Bank of Bombay, or such other Agent or Agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf, as follows :—

Interest from the date of payment to the 31st January 1908 will be payable on the 1st February 1908, and thereafter on the 1st August and 1st February of each year.

16. The Acting Municipal Commissioner reserves to himself the right to reserve and set apart debentures to the extent of Rs. 4 Lakhs for the purposes of Sinking Fund and Surplus Moneys Investments of the Municipality.

17. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pay the amount of the accepted tender on or before the 21st December 1907, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

18. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 29TH AUGUST, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that MARIA THERESA PEREIRA, commonly known as THERESA PEREIRA, widow of JOAS MINGUEL PEREIRA, Executrix, according to the tenor of the last Will and Testament and c dicil of the said Joas Minguel Pereira as also the Administratrix of the estate and effects of Marsball Victor Pereira, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person, having any claim or interest in or to the said property, by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale shall be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel or Khoti Inam land or ground, of which Mr. Ardeshir Jehangir Wadia and others, are Inamdars, together with the houses, wells, trees and other premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Village of Tara, in Salsette, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement one acre and twenty-five gunthas, of which one guntha and three-quarters is poto Kharaba and the rest, that is, one acre and twenty-three and one-quarter gunthas, are cart or garden land and registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under New Survey No. 28, Poto No. 1, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Mr. P. H. Faink, on the South by the property of Mr. R. J. Tata, on the East by the public road leading to the village of Juven, and on the West by the Arabian Sea and for which the Assessment payable to the Inamdars is Rupees 23-8-0 per annum.

MULLA & MULLA.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPER for this Railway System for one year, commencing from 1st January, 1908.

2. Tenders will be received upto noon on MONDAY, 30th September 1907, and should be addressed to the Chief Auditor, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tenders for Stationery and Paper."

3. All tenders received will be opened in the office of the Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, on Tuesday, 1st October 1907.

4. Tender Forms can be obtained and all other information and terms may be had on application to—

THE CHIEF AUDITOR,
B. and N.-W. Railway,
Gorakhpur.

GORAKHPUR, 23RD AUGUST, 1907.

WONDER ! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Mariano, Hyderabad Deccan.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MODERN BOOKS ON BUSINESS.

	Rs. a.
Pitman's Guide to Commercial Correspondence and Business Composition. By W. Jayne Weston, M. A.	1 2
Pitman's Commercial Correspondence and Commercial English. A new and practical manual of commercial correspondence	1 14
Pitman's Commercial Correspondence in French. Gives all the letters of "Pitman's Commercial Correspondence" in French	1 14
Pitman's Commercial Correspondence in German. Gives all the letters of "Pitman's Commercial Correspondence" in German	1 14
Pitman's Business Man's Guide. Edited by J. A. Slater, B. A. Contains more than 2,000 Articles and Definitions to Mercantile Law, Trade, and Commercial Geography	3 1
Pitman's Business Terms, Phrases and Abbreviations	1 14
Business Blue Book. A Book for the Progressive Business Men and all Interested in Commercial Knowledge, which includes every member of the community	1 12
London Commercial Dictionary. By W. G. Cordingly	2 3
Anderson's Mercantile Letters	2 10
Precis Writing and Office Correspondence. By E. E. Whitfield	1 8
Commercial Law. By W. Douglas Edward	1 8
What a Business Man Ought to Know	0 14
Letters that Bring Business	0 14
How to Do More Business	0 14
The Business Life, or Straight Talks on Business. By W. Gamble	0 14

USE DICHROIC INK.

TURNS AT ONCE JET BLACK.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Off. Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1907.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

ON SATURDAY, the 31st August, 1907, ONLY the First and Second Class Race Special Trains will LEAVE Victoria Terminus for Poona as under:—

	SECOND CLASS. H. M.	FIRST CLASS. H. M.
V. Terminus...Dep.	10-55	11-30.
Poona.....Arr.	14- 0	14-30.

The Return special trains from Poona will run to the usual Timings which are unaltered.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 28TH AUGUST, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that VITHUL PURSHOTUM, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, the Special Commissioner, appointed by the decree passed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 26th day of February, 1907, in Suit No. 500 of 1906, has contracted for the absolute sale of the property hereunder described to my client. All persons having any claim to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at his Office, No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and tax land or ground situate at Upper Mahim, in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, measuring about 7,627 Square Yards bearing Collector's Old No. 35 and 627, New No. 3537, 4552, New Survey No. 1-100 and Municipal Ward No. 5810-11, 5812, 5814, 5815, 5813, and street Nos. 286-287, 288, 290, 291 and 289, and bounded on or towards the North by lady Jamshedji Cross Lane, on or towards the South and East by the Oart of Nathoo Vaiji, and on or towards the West by the Oart of Carsondas Liladher with all houses, outhouses, trees, wells, &c., standing thereon.—Dated the 29th day of August, 1907.

FARDUNJI P. PAVRI,
Purchaser's Attorney.

WANETD—ALL TO KNOW THAT DR. S. M. Husein's RUPRAS is a sure cure for Nervous and Weak Men, both young and old early decay and evils, and that class of ailments which make married life a curse. Equally efficacious in Dyspepsia, Bowel troubles, Chronic Cough and Asthma. Price, 1 tube, Re. 2 per full course, 6 tubes, Rs. 10-8.

KANAK OIL—Used externally, along with "Rupras," cures local defect or weakness. Price one phial, Re. 1-8. For full course, 2 phials.

ADDRESS : DR. S. M. HUSSEIN,
Late Physician, Rampur State Hospital,
30, Colootola Street, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE above TOURNAMENT for the CALCUTTA CUP will COMMENCE on the 14th SEPTEMBER.

ENTRIES CLOSE on SATURDAY, September 7th, at noon.

Entrance fee Rs. 10. For further particulars apply to—

T. C. MANDERS,
Hony. Secretary, CALCUTTA FOOTBALL CLUB,
20, Strand Road, Calcutta.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. COX AND CO.,
AND
MESSRS. COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, LD.,
have Removed their Offices to
COX'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions,

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

POONA SEASON.

THIS is to Notify that the "Bombay Gazette" may be obtained from

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AMUSEMENTS.

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MAURICE E. BANDMANN
PRESENTS THE
BANDMANN COMEDY Co.
22 LONDON ARTISTES 22.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

J. M. BARRIE'S GREAT COMEDY.

THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

Which ran for 800 nights at the Duke of York's Theatre, London.

TO-MORROW ! TO-MORROW ! !

THE GREAT HUMAN PLAY,

THE SILVER KING.

Wilson Barrett's Masterpiece.

MOND., 2nd Sept.—The Liars.
TUES., 3rd „ —Lady Windermere's Fan.
WEDN., 4th „ —The Sign of the Cross.
THURS., 5th „ —The Intervener.
FRID., 6th „ —Charley's Aunt.
SATUR., 7th „ —Are You a Mason?
MOND., 9th „ —East Lynn.
TUES., 10th „ —The Professor's Love Story.
WEDN., 11th „ —His House in Order.
THURS., 12th „ —The Private Secretary.
FRID., 13th „ —Sherlock Holmes.
SATUR., 14th „ —The Three Musketeers.
MOND., 16th „ —Lord and Lady Algy.

Time and prices as usual.
Plan now open at ROSE & CO.

TOWN HALL.

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

MR. EDWARD BRANSCOMBE
PRESENTS

THE SCARLET MYSTERIES

FROM LONDON
In their Refined and Unique Entertainment.

OPENING NIGHT.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 31ST,
AND
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COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

Prices, Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1. Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open 8-45 P.M. Commence 9-30 P.M.

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CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

ASTHMA.

NEMESIS' ASTHMA SEDATIVE
is a Magic Remedy.
Subsides Paroxysms in a very short time.
Per Pot. Rs. 2/8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170 SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings Hornby Road, Bombay.

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FACING THE SEA.
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SOLE AGENTS FOR
"OTANGO,"
A protection against Mosquitoes and bites of all insects.
Per bottle Re. 1-0

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55, ESPLANADE
BRANCH :—
51, WALKESHWAR ROAD, MALABAR HILL,
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MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
MILITARY BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS
BANJOS, GUITARS, Flatbacked,
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FITTINGS for all instruments.

STRINGS The BEST, FRESHEST and SWEET TONED—Stocked.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of valuable Jewellery advertised to take place To-day is POSTPONED, till 5th September next.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at M. Shed, Prince's Dock, on account of the Under-writers :—

16 bales H. P. Anjar cotton from Toona, landed in a damaged condition, ex. s. s. "Indravati."

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shighram, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey Arab entire, 8 years, goes well in harness, fast, believed sound, no vice.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE of the Brass and Iron foundery known by the name of the Vulcan Works at Foras Road, Byculla.

Under Instructions from the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Robert Dyer, an insolvent, and with the consent of Mr. James Bulkley, the mortgagee, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction (provided the same is not previously disposed of by private contract), at No. 100, Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay, on MONDAY the 2nd September, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All the beneficial interest and good will of the above-named insolvent in the business of Engineers, Brass and Iron Founders, and all the plant machinery, stock in trade articles and effects in or about the manufactory situate at 100 Foras Road aforesaid and known by the name of "The Vulcan Works." Private offers for the purchase of the above premises will be received by the Undersigned.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made to Messrs. Thakurdas & Co. the attorneys for the Acting Official Assignee and to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of two Very Valuable Bungalows with out-houses, at Poona, on the Bund and Connaught Road, Civil Lines, known as "Jockey House," and House No. 68,

Under instructions from the Owner, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on SUNDAY, the 15th proximo, at 4 30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following 2 very valuable bungalows with out-houses :—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Poona, in the Registration Sub-district of Haveli, in the district of Poona, containing by admeasurement 13,438 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the the Poona Municipality, under No. 23, and by the Collector of Poona, under No. 69, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Mr. Jacob Elias Sassoon, on or towards the South partly by a lane leading to the property of Mr. Jacob E. Sassoon, bearing Poona Municipal No. 22 and partly by the property of Hurry Rowjee, on or towards the East by the Bund Road, on or towards the West by the property of Mr. Jacob E. Sassoon, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Mr. Jaffer Josuph and are known by the name of "Jockey House."

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Poona, containing by admeasurement 12343 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by Collector of Poona, under No. 38, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway lines, on or towards the South by the property of Mr. H. R. Chimpluneker, on or towards the East by the property known as Jockey House, and on or towards the West by the property, bungalow No. 76, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Mr. Jaffer Joosuph.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 30TH AUGUST, 1907.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE of Household Furniture, at De Lima Street, Near Gloria Church, Mazagon.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st day of August, 1907, sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the residence of Mr. A. Mazarello, as above, his household property consisting of velvet-lined drawing-room settees and chairs, teak and blackwood cabinets, tiled top teapoys, low chairs, bentwood chairs, wall brackets, single and double door cupboards, glass door almiras, marble top chest of drawers, dressing tables, dining table and chairs, iron and brass bedsteads, old China and other ornaments, crockery, cutlery, lamps and similar other household articles.

The goods is on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BOMBAY, 30TH AUGUST, 1907.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Book Library Please S[illegible] Chains of Book Depôts made and supplied. Circle, No. 4

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table-Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES—Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR, pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser & Co., Fort.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly Budget and the Weekly Mail Editions when available, are supplied on the following terms :—The price varies, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single py Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to Messrs. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

FOR SALE.—English Rubber-tyred "C" Spring PHAETON, by "Grosvenor" First rate condition. Apply ANDERSON and Company's Livery Stables, Byculla.

FORMS OF POWER-OF-ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Ladies in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

HAND CAMERAS of special design and construction—REFLEX, FOCAL PLANE, STEREOSCOPIC FREE WHEEL and other patterns—both for plates and films. Inspection invited.—THE PHOTO STORES CO'Y., Ld., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and rate tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent in females. No internal medicines required. Dr. A. L. Peshong of Lucknow writes.—"In cases of 6 and 4 years' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

LAWN MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co. opposite Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

"LU—LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids, Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye, By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON, replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an Inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Specialty. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Note Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 9013 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. post Re. 15-12 ; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mocs Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand : if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 2" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in Minds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 32/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price 2—Rs. 2.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand : if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 2" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of blackwood rich open carved furniture, suitable for present at Home.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Floral Fountain, by order of the concerned, a collection of blackwood open carved furniture such as round, octagon, square, teapoys tripods, brackets, drawing-room easychairs, folding screens, flower-stand, wall cabinet, ottoman, hall pillars, jardiniers, statuary stands, statues, Indian pottery, vases and jars, etc.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as mirror almirahs and chest of drawers, cots, chairs, dressing, washband and writing tables, cupboard, side board, Large show cupboard, book and hat stands, English double door safe, etc.

Under Instructions from the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. H. Wahid consisting—

1 D.B.B.L. Gun by Midland Gun Co. with implements.
1 D.B.B.L. Gun by W. J. Jeffrey and Co. in leather case.
1 Six Chamber Revolver by P. W. Webley and Son.
2 Boxes cartridges.

By order of the administrater of the late Ebrahim Haji Alarakhia, household furniture such as cupboard, cots, chairs, chandeliers, vaselamps, copper utensils, mattresses, pillows, etc.

At 3-30 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers,
1 rubber-tyred victoria,
1 Ruber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Glass fronted office brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE on TUESDAY the 3rd September, At 2-30 p.m.

On TUESDAY the 3rd proximo, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, the valuable and neat French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design consisting of set of dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, set of drawing room sofas and chairs lined plush, marble topped tables and teapoys, elegant cabinets and chiffoniers, book case, writing tables, fancy teapoys, iron and brass bedsteads, mirror door zoonda almyrah, single and double door almyrah, clothes and gown presses, chest-of-drawers, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand-tables, bed-room sofas, easy chairs, wind proof lamps by Hinks, rich glassware and crockeryware, platedware, etc., the property of Lt-Col. E. M. Reed.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Nalgaum Cross Road, Dadar, about 7 minutes' walk from the Dadar Railway Station.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *August 29.*] [BOMBAY, *August 29.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	83 15/16		1/4
3 do. Rentes ...	94 3/4	unchgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99	7/16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	85 7/16	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	31 5/16		3/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 7/16		3/16
Do. in New York ...	66		3/8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·17		1
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·50 3/4		3/4
Do. do. do. New York.	4·86 5/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4½	since	15 Aug
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4 1/4	unchgd	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4 7/8	unchgd	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 7/8	unchgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 3/8		1/8
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1/4		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3	unchgd	

Amount paid into the Bank of England £175,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). ... ... 1s 3·1 27/28 unchanged.

Council Bills :—
At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 30,00,000—

Rs.	17,50,000	were allotted to Calcutta.
"	10,30,000	" " to Bombay.
"	.....	" " to Madras.
Rs.	27,80,000	at 1s. 3 31/32d.

Average rate of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 15·97.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—

Rs.	.....	were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs.	2,30,000	were allotted to Bombay.
Rs.	.....	were allotted to Madras.
Rs.	2,30,000	at 1/4

Average rate of allotment, Calcutta & Bombay 16·00.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales ... ... Rs. 30,40,000
Amount to be allotted next week... Rs. 25,00,000
EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Calcutta...Rs. 50,000 at 1s. 4d.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	...Fair busn.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Steady.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales	... 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500
Imports	...3,000
Mid-Americans	...7·49+05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10 3/4+1/16

Future Delivery Prices—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·03 +09	6·90 +08	6·83 +09	6·78 +09

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
6·76 +09	6·75 +09	6·75 +09	6·76 +09	6·76 +08

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	... 3,000
Do. do. last year	... 10,800
Exports to Great Britain	... 1,00
Do. to Continent ...	... 2,000
Spot Cotton—13·55 unchanged	
Futures—Month of Dec. 12·24 —06	Advanced early owing to light interior movement and Declined later through liquidation.
Futures—Month of March, 12·52—09	

New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—13 9/16 unchanged.
Futures—Month of October mutilated.
Do. do. December mutilated.
Closing Tone of Futures.—steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 6 19/32
F. G. Broach	d. 6 9/32
Good Broach	d. 6
Fine Bhownagger	d. 5 9/32
F. G. Bhownagger	d. 5
Good Bhownagger	d. 4 29/32
Fine Oomras	d. 5 9/32
F. G. Oomras	d. 5
Good Oomras	d. 4 29/32
Good M. G. Oomras	d. 4 29/32
Fine M. G. Oomras	d. 5 9/32
Fine Belatti	d. 4 29/32
Good Belatti	d. 4 29/32
Fine Bengals	d. 4 29/32
F. G. Bengals	d. 4 29/32
Good Bengals	d. 4 29/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger... ...	d. 5 9/32
Good Khandeish	d. 4 29/32
F. G. Khandeish	d. 4 29/32

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged.
Beef and Mutton Tallow—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ...	36/6
" Mutton Tallow ...	37/0
General tone of Tallow Auction ...	Dull

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
2 Bundles Sovs.	Rs. 3,975	Muscat...	Kola ..	Comptoir National
Gold Coins..	1,444			
Rupees	3,190			
1 Parcel Gold Coins	1,402	Constantinople	Silesia..	SassoonBassoon
7 Packages Sovs.	108855	Jeddah ..	Naseri...	Sundry Natives
Gold Coins.	12,919			
Rupees	1,960			
1 Case Sovs...	15,000	do	do	B & P S N Co

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [29TH AUGUST, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—
Bank of England ...4½ per cent. from 15th Aug.
Bank of Bengal .....3 per cent. " 25th July.
Bank of Bombay.....3 per cent. " 1st Aug.
Bank of Madras .....4 per cent. " 9th July.

Money :—
The Bank of Bengl cash balance is Rs. 10 lacs down.

Exchange :—
The Market opened quiet to-day at 1s. 3 15/16d. T. T. and 1s. 3 31/32d. for demand Bank bills but at these rates there was practically no enquiry. One Bank was still quoting 1s. 4 7/32d. for 3 months' sight credits but at the close he refuses to go on. Several parcels of ready bills have been placed for the mail at 1s. 4 1/4d. 3 months' sight, but bills continue to be in poor supply. Far Eastern rates are quieter.
We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 15/16d. to 31/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 31/32d. to 1/4d.
Credits— 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1/4d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1/2d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France	170 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	120
Hongkong—30 days' sight... ...	163
Yokohama—30 days' sight	150 1/2
Shanghai— 30 days' sight	223

Government Paper :—
The Market has been very steady all day, opening at Rs. 96 13/16 for the settlement and closing at Rs. 96 7/8. A moderate business has been transacted to-day in anticipation of tomorrow's settlement and the market closes with small buyers as under. The second settlement opened at Rs. 96 11/16 and closes with buyers. Calcutta market is advised as Rs. 96 7/8 ready and Rs. 96 11/16 for delivery forward in a month.
We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96·14	Buyers.
1st Settlement	" 96·14	
2nd Settlement ...	" 96·11	

Bullion :—
On Wednesday the price of Bar silver in London closed 3/16 down at 31 5/16 ready and 31 7/16 for two months' delivery ; while the New York rate was 3/8 lower at 68. The local market opened weak at 79 9/16 ex-duty, but later on improved to 79 5/8. Forward rates are given below. Bar gold is unchanged.
We quote :—

	Rs	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	79	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	79	10	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	79	12	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The Market is easier and prices for New Crop are about Re. 1 lower, with, however, little business doing.
For ready cotton there is the same limited demand though holders are, for the most part, anxious sellers, and cheap lots are offering particularly of lower grades which are extremely difficult to move.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	278	March 08
Good M. G. Broach	263/64	"
Fine " Nagpur Kampti.. "	236	Jany. 08
" " Damangaum Poolgaum ... "	231	"
" " Khangaum Akola "	231/32	"
" " Amrsoti.....	221/32	"
" Mattia	209	"
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ... "	201	"
Fine M. G. " ... "	210	"
" " Bengals ... "	203/4	"
" " " ... "	206	Dec. 07
" " " ... "	208	Nov. 07
Fully Good H. G Bengals... "	186	Jany. 08

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales
Total Imports	—

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·97 —06	6·85 —05	6·77 —06	6·71 —06	6·70 —06

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May
6·69 —06	6·69 —06	6·70 —06	6·70 —06

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The Market is steady but the enquiry has fallen off, and a small business only is reported.
We quote :—

Ready.... ...	Rs. 7 9 6	B. T.
September ...	Rs. 8 0 0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The Market is also steady with a moderate business passing.
We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 9 2 0	
Yellow Guzerat	" 10 1 0	

Poppyseed :—
The Market is firm as to prices, but there is not much enquiry.
We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 10 9 0 to Rs. 10 10 0

Gingellyseed :—
The Market is quiet but steady with little doing.
Quotations are :—

Bold White 85 p. c. ...	Rs.	52 8 0	Dec.-Jan.
" " 75 p. c. ...	"	51 0 0	"
Black Kutni	"	45 8 0	"

Cottonseed :—
Rs. 20 0 0
Tone—Quiet.

Castorseed :—
Rs. 38 0 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed :—
Rs. 5 6 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet.

Wheat :—
The Market is firm with few sellers.
We quote :—

Ready White Delhi ...	Rs. 5 4 0	
New White Delhi ...	" 5 3 0	April-May
Ready White Pesi...	" 5 3 0	

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,375
India	62 to 62 1/2
Indian Specie Bank ...	... Rs. 7 Premium.

Mills :—

Century	1,685
David	467 1/2
Empress	440
Howard and Bullough ...	575
Kohinoor	750 X-D
Manockji Petit	3,485 C-D
Standard...	1,250 X-D

Presses :—

New Mofussil	635

Miscellaneous :—

All India United Insurance Co., Ld, Rs. 1	Premium
Bombay Flour Mill	990
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ...	280
Colaba Land and Mill	1,120
Marcks and Co	128
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	59
Treacher and Co	562 1/2

Railways :—

Ahmedabad Prantej	555
Amritsar-Patti	112
Tapti Valley	452 1/2 X-D

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,944	bales.
Wheat	18,545	cwts.
Linseed	1,549	"
Rapeseed...	217	"
Gingellyseed	796	"
Poppyseed	721	"
Groundnuts	158	"
Castorseed	2,315	"
Rice	9,952	"
Myrabollams	9	"
Cottonseed	28	"
Mowraseed	3,911	"
Gram	nil	"
Joowar	2	"
Maize	nil	"

KARACHI FREIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 29.

Freights have ruled quiet throughout the past week as owners' ideas are still too high to induce business. The United Kingdom markets seem better and the bulk of business done during the week has been booked for British ports, a small line of 1,800 tons for Hamburg representing the total engagements for Continental ports. For August shipment 18s. 6d. have been paid and the rates are 6d. lower per month till October.

Owners have refused good rates for further forward shipments, but enquiry is very limited and charter is reported at 17s. 6d. nett for September loading for picked ports, which shows a slightly weaker tendency than that at the close of last week.

The market remains unchanged. Owners show no inclination to reduce rates and shippers, therefore will only satisfy their actual requirements.

Engagements.—The Ellerman Lines for Liverpool for September 266 tons at 17, Marseilles for September 230 tons at 17/6. Liverpool for October 2,000 tons at 17/3.

Hansa Line, Hamburg, 2,000 tons, October, at 18.

Wilson Line, Hull, October 1,000 tons at 17/6 Chaggandaes. Hull for August, 500 tons at 18/6. London for November 500 tons at 17/6. Speculators, London for September, 440 tons at 18s.

Charters—One steamer late September, picked ports, at 17/6. s. s. *Kylsakin*, picked ports, October loading, at 17/9.

The port remains still in a very congested state and the costly squeeze for shipment before the end of the month is as tight as it was in June and July.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SCUDDER—August 23, at Arni, N. Arcot, the wife of the Rev. W. T. Scudder, of the American Arcot Mission, of a son.
WOOD—August 16, at Woodford, Cocoor, the wife of R. B. Wood, I.C.S., of a son.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED ; CREPES—EMBROIDERED ; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED
Always in Stock.
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIO SUITES displayed in large Variety.

COUGHS AND COLDS.
No Remedy has yet reached the perfection of
"PIXINE" REGD.
It is one of the modern Elixirs, a testimonial to Pharmaceutical skill, in which the properties of Pine Tar, Tolu, and demulcents are so combined that they emanate their soothing qualities through the bronchial tubes after being swallowed. Pleasant to take, efficacious in use.
Re. 1 per bottle.

EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.
You never feel more cool and refreshed than after a good Shampoo. It's too much trouble to go to a Hair Dresser, but if you have "EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR" at hand there is no need to do so. It is a combination of the INDIAN SOAP NUT, PINE TAR, BAY RUM, &c., and as a Hair Shampoo for either Ladies or Gentlemen, is PERFECTION.
12 As. per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co.
THE CHEMISTS,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 56m.; High water, 4-9m., 3-53a.; Low water, 9-42m., 10-11a.
P. and O. s. s. "Egypt," with English Mails of 16th instant, due to arrive at 9 a.m.
Bombay Rugby Football Tournament.
Gaiety Theatre : Bandmann Comedy Company,—"The Admirable Crichton."
Arrival of the Maharaja of Alwar, per mail steamer, Apollo Bunder, 9-15 a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, August 31.—Bank Holiday, Bombay Rugby Football Tournament. Wilson College : Lecture on "Modern Developments in the Study of Mind," 7 p. m. Cricket : Bombay Gymkhana A. and B. Teams vs. Byculla Club and Customs respectively. The Scarlet Mysteries, Town Hall. Gaiety Theatre : Bandmann Comedy Company—"The Silver King." Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 55m.; High water 5-22m., 1-41a. ; Low water, 11-3m.; 11-23a.

Sunday, September 1.—14th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6-55m.; High water, 7-7m.; 5-51a.; Low water, 0-57a.

Monday, September 2.—4th Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Bombay Gymkhana half-yearly general meeting, 6-30 p.m. The "Scarlet Mysteries" Town Hall. Khatan Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Oriental Buildings. 4 p.m. Gaiety Theatre : Bandamann Comedy Company,—"the Liars." Sun rises, 6h. 24m., Sun sets, 6h. 54m., High water, 8-31m., 7-28a., Low water, 0-45m., 2-19a.

Tuesday, September 3.—4th Criminal Sessions of the High Court. The Scarlet Mysteries, Town Hall. Gaiety Theatre : Bandmann Comedy Company—"Lady Windermere's Fan." Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 9-21m., 8-41a. Low water, 1-43m., 3-9a.

Wednesday, September 4.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m. All-India United Assurance Company, 7 Green Street, 4-30 p. m. Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Royal Bombay Yacht Club, half yearly general meeting, 6-45 p. m. Hingoli Press Company, Macmillan Building, 3 p. m. Gaiety Theatre Bandmann Comedy Company—"The Sign of the Cross." Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 10-0m., 9-29a. Low water, 2-34m., 3-49a.

Thursday, September 5.—Fancy Dress Football Match Cooperage. Volkart's United Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 3 p. m. Bombay Club, special general meeting, 6-30 p. m. Gaiety Theatre : Bandmann Comedy Company,—"The Intervener." Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 51m.; High water, 10-31m., 10-9a.; Low water, 3-19m., 4-23a.

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual fair at Mankeshwar, Parel, commences to-day and will continue for three days.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mumbasa and Zanzibar per extra s. s. "Obra" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. on Saturday the 31st August 1907.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. J. S. McNiell, V. D., and Officers of 1st Batt, G. I. P. Railway Vol. string Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening.

March	Sound of Peace ..... Von Blon
Overture	La Couronne Dor ..... A Hermalin
Patpourri	Ein Musikalischer Witzbold .. A L Reiner
Caprieho Espanol ..	Moraima ..... Espinoso
Selection	The Orchid ..... Monakton
Valse	Dans Un Reve Benyt ..... Berger

ALLEGED THEFT OF A PARROT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Sub-Inspector Smith charged Razak Abbas, a Mahomedan, with the theft of a parrot of the value of Rs. 50, the property of one Hasan Husen, Mr. B. S. Pandit, Barrister-at-Law, defended the accused. Complainant's story was that on Tuesday morning he left his shop in Pakmodia street, and on his return missed the parrot with the cage in which it was kept. The cage was subsequently found in the house of the accused who was a customer of the shop. The defence was that an enemy of the accused had placed the cage in his house in order to bring him into trouble. The Magistrate, on the evidence, discharged the accused.

THE s. s. *Umgani* sails this afternoon for Weymouth with four first class, 13 second class and 9 deck passengers. Heavy luggage should be alongside by 10 a. m. The medical inspection of saloon and second class passengers will take place at 1-30 p. m. at the "N" shed of the Prince's Dock. The deck passengers have to be at the disinfecting sheed at noon with their baggage.

THE GREAT SUCCESS that has rewarded the philanthropic efforts to provide the public with good music in our parks, is shown by the large appreciative crowds who linger, with evident delight, near the various bandstands. The creation of the healthy taste for harmony will in time yield good fruit in giving the people a liking for a higher state of civilisation and a yearning for that which is good, noble, and true. Holloway's remedies work a similar miracle with the organisation of the body. The Pills, by their purifying influence, cleanse the blood, and the Ointment gives strength and energy to the system. Disease is driven out of its stronghold, and health once again resumes its sway.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

Rs. 100 FINE FOR KILLING A WIFE.

Conviction and Sentence Quashed.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of a reference in a case against Genu bin Yeshwanta, who was convicted in March last by Mr. N. G. Chandorkar, First Class Magistrate, Pandharpur, of voluntarily causing hurt, and was fined Rs. 100, or in default of payment, three month's rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. L. J. Mountford, District Magistrate of Sholapur, in making the reference in July last recommended the Judges of the High Court to enhance the sentence passed on the accused. He said the accused had sent his wife Kondi to watch the maize crop in his field, and went away to enjoy the Dhulwad merriment. He returned rather late in the evening to his field. His wife who was tired of sitting in the field, asked accused why he returned so late. A quarrel ensued, and the wife abused the accused, who got angry, and to punish her for her conduct, kicked her on the waist and hurled at her a stick which had a pointed offshoot. It struck the wife on her left cheek deep into the flesh, and this caused her death in a few minutes. The accused then collected wood lying close by and burnt the dead body at 11 p. m. without letting anybody know what had occurred. He returned home the same night. On being asked where his wife had gone, he replied that she had gone to her father's house. A week later, his father-in-law came to see his daughter and was told that she had gone to Tungat. Her father went and made enquirics at that place and also at Ashti, and returned to accused's place in search of his daughter. The accused then told him what had occurred, and how he had disposed of the corpe. Mr. Mountford remarked that, instead of disposing of the case himself, the Magistrate should have committed the accused for trial by the Court of Sessions (Bombay High Court Criminal Rulings, No. 33 of 1886.) The fact that the woman died so quickly—according to accused's story which puts the matter in the most favourable light to himself—showed that the blow was a severe one. Accused tried his best to conceal the death of his wife, and tried to mislead all enquirers. This fact robbed the case of extenuating circumstances; and it appeared to the District Magistrate that the loss of a woman's life by the brutality of a husband should be punished with severity. The concealment of death and the hasty destruction of all traces of the crime, the misleading of enquirers in order to gain time, constituted a most dangerous feature of this crime. No woman's life would be safe from an angry husband who burned her corpse at once before any one could hear of the crime. The offence, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, was one of the most serious that could be committed under section 323 of the Indian Penal Code. There was nothing to show that there was grave and sudden provocation, as an extenuating circumstance. The District Magistrate submitted that the accused deserved a more severe punishment than a fine of Rs. 100 ; and recommended that the punishment should be enhanced.

For the reasons given by the District Magistrate their Lordships quashed the conviction and sentence and directed the Magistrate to commit the accused to the Court of Sessions according to law ; the fine to be refunded.

AN IRREGULAR CONVICTION.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight, presiding in the High Court, have disposed of a reference in a case against one Ravaji Vithoba, who was convicted by Mr. J. E. Sahasrabudhe, First Class Magistrate, East Khandesh, of voluntarily causing hurt and was fined Rs. 30, or in default, fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

The reference to the High Court was made by Mr. H. S. Phadnis, Acting Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who remarked that the facts connected with the matter were briefly these :—The Abkari Inspector of Chaliagaon charged the accused and five others before a First Class Magistrate with the offence of obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his duties, under section 353 of the Indian Penal Code. The Magistrate took up and proceeded with the trial as a warrant case, and by his order discharged the other five accused. He then continued the trial of the accused ; and after further examining the prosecution witnesses already examined, convicted the accused of causing simple hunt under section 323, and fined him Rs. 30, without framing a charge or calling on him to enter on his defence. This omission, it was urged on behalf of the accused, had seriously prejudiced him in his defence and rendered the conviction a materially irregular one, if not also illegal. The contention seemed to Mr. Phadnis to be sound. The Magistrate tried the case, and rightly so, as a warrant case. In his judgment, he said that the points for determination had already been placed on the record, and there was no necessity for repeating them again (meaning the order discharging the other accused), namely, whether the Abkari Inspector was discharging his duty, and whether the accused assaulted him in the execution of his duty. The case then being a warrant case, the Magistrate was bound, under sections 254-256, Criminal Procedure Code, to frame a charge and call upon the accused to plead and enter on his defence ; but he did neither. After discharging the other accused, be recalled and further examined four of them, and convicted the accused. The omission to call upon the accused to enter upon his defence, and produce his evidence, was, in Mr. Phadnis' opinion, a serious irregularity. It was manifest that the accused would, if called upon, have produced evidence in his defence. Even in a summons case, an accused is entitled to lead his evidence. Mr. Phadnis thought the omission might well be deemed to have occasioned a failure of justice.

Their Lordships thought that the Sessions Judge was right ; and for the reasons given by him they quashed the conviction and sentence, and directed a retrial : the fine to be refunded.

SUIT FOR POSSESSION.

In the High Court yesterday their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight disposed of, in Second Appeal, a suit instituted by one Vishnu Bhau Naik and three others, original plaintiffs and appellants, against Maloo and three others, original defendants and respondents. Mr. S. S. Patkar appeared for the appellants, the respondents being represented by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar. Plaintiffs sued to recover possession of certain landed property and alleged that defendants had taken wrongful possession of them. Defendants on the other hand contended that plaintiffs had no title to the property. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Vengurla, who dismissed it with costs. In appeal, the District Judge of Ratnagiri confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance. Against this decree, an appeal was admitted in the High Court, and the case coming on for hearing, Mr. Rangnekar submitted to their Lordships that plaintiffs had sued under Section 9 of Act I of 1877. Plaintiffs' suit was dismissed on the 2nd September, 1891, and they admit that they have not been in possession since the 17th September, 1890. This suit was filed on the 29th August, 1902. The question then was whether plaintiffs were in possession previous to the 17th September, 1890, and subsequent to the 28th August, 1890. The evidence called to prove possession was not entitled to any credence and, on the whole, the suit was clearly time-barred. After hearing both Pleaders, their Lordships passed an order confirming the decree of the lower Appelate Court.

HARD PRESSED FOR MONEY.

Yesterday in the High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, Actiug Chief Justice, disposed of a notice taken out by the plaintiff Jamnabai, widow of Trikam Nathu, in the suit she had filed against Fazalbhai Heptulla and others who had been carrying on business with her deceased husband. As Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, had an assignment of certain property from the plaintiff in consideration of an outstanding bill of theirs for Rs. 14,000 for costs against her, they were made co-plaintiffs with her in the suit. Mr. R. D. Sethna, Official Assignee in Bombay, had been appointed Receiver of the property involved in the suit. One property, in Argyll Road, was sold by him, and Jamnabai applied to the Court for permission to withdraw half of the sale proceeds, about Rs. 2,600, in order to enable her to prosecute an appeal, as she was hard pressed for money. Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal & Co., appeared for Jamnabai: Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for her co-plaintiffs Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal.

His Lordship said that, in consideration of the Solicitors' bill of costs, Jamnabai had assigned to them certain debts and other sums of money due in connection with the firm of Khimji Jiva, and although this particular property was not included in the assignment, any detriment to Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal's interest should be prevented. A fair and reasonable offer had been made to Jamnabai in the morning, which, had she accepted, she would not have been obliged to go on indulging in the luxury of litigation, as it was a remission of such a considerable sum as Rs. 5,000 out of the amount of the bill. This would have saved her a good deal of money ; so long as the claim of the solicitors remained unpaid, so long the assignment would stand against her. The Notice was therefore discharged; co-plaintiff to be at liberty to recover their costs from her share of the sale-proceeds. Defendants were permitted to get their portion of the rents recovered by the Receiver ; the costs of this part of the order to be costs in the cause.

POLICE COURT.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Saunderson charged Henry John Ilsley, in charge of the Poona Branch of Messrs. Marks and Co., Jewellers and Watch-makers, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 2,436. Mr. Saunderson said that the accused was the Manager of Messrs Marks and Co.'s branch at Poona, and as such he received a sum of Rs. 2,436 in payment of certain goods that had been purchased by Captain Umfreville, Superintendent, Military Gymnasia at Poona. He had not accounted for the amount. He came to Bombay on Wednesday night, when he was arrested by the police in consequence of certain information given by Mr. W. V. Procter, General Manager of the firm in Bombay. Mr. Saunderson said that the offence was committed in Poona and he understood that it was but one of the several offences committed by the accused in Poona. He therefore applied that the case be sent to Poona for trial. Mr. Procter, having been formally examined to identify the accused, and Mr. Saunderson to prove the arrest, the Magistrate remanded the case to the Cantonment Magistrate's Court at Poona.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Mr. J. W. S. Dracup heard a case in which Inspector Patterson charged Bhiwa Danaji, a Marwari tailor, with cheating one Luxmidas Pragji, a cloth merchant doing business at the Mulji Jetha cloth market, in respect of thirteen pieces of cloth of the value of Rs. 249 ; and also with cheating one Pranjivandas Narandas in respect of fifteen pieces of cloth worth Rs. 206. Mr Kanga, Pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. R. S. Pandit, Barrister-at-Law, defended the accused. It appeared from the evidence that about the beginning of this month the accused obtained the goods in question on credit from the two complainants, by representing to them that he had a shop at Parel. He promised to pay for the goods in a few days. As he failed to turn up afterwards, an inquiry was made and it was ascertained that he had no shop at Parel. The police was thereupon communicated with and the accused was arrested. The police recovered a greater portion of the goods from the accused's place of residence at Mandvi. Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

STEALING TELEPHONE WIRE.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Narayen of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Raghbir Durga, a Hindu employed in the Bombay Telephone Company, with the theft of a bundle of copper wire belonging to his employers. The accused was arrested on suspicion by the police on Wednesday when he was attempting to sell the bundle of wire in the native bazaar. The accused made a statement, whereupon he was taken to the Telephone Company's offices. The foreman in charge of the stores identified the wire as a part of the Company's property. The bundle of wire in question was kept in the store-room and the foreman averred that the accused had no business to take it away from there. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the accused had been in the Company's service for over 15 years during which time he had borne a good character and by conviction he was likely to lose his job ; therefore his Worship would take a lenient view of the matter and sentence the accused to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default of payment of the fine, to suffer fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

FACTORY PROSECUTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Second Presidency Magistrate Mr. Nusserwanji Byramji Talati, manager of the Empress Mill, of which Messrs Greaves, Cotton, and Company are the agents, appeared to answer the summons issued against him at the instance of Mr. J. D. F. Engel, First Inspector of Factories on a charge of continuously employing seventeen women (labourers) for nine days without granting them a holiday in the meantime. Mr. Lambert, Solicitor, appeared for the accused. The Chief Inspector of Factories and Mr. Engel visited the premises of the Empress Mill on Sunday, the 4th instant. They saw about 200 women employed in the Reeling department. Seventeen out of the lot were selected for the purposes of the prosecution. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 85.

DURING the week ending August 27, twenty-eight chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these, 26 were purchased for the Bombay Government and 2 by the Farmer at Gondal. During the week 65 1/2 chests were imported from Indore.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bombay have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment :—Mr. J. G. Ridland to act as Agent at Sukkur Branch vice Mr. S. T. Hutcheson temporarily absent on leave ; Mr. N. Squire to act as Accountant at Karachi Branch vice Mr. J. G. Ridland transferred to Sukkur.

OUR Lucknow correspondent writes :—The funeral of Mr. Sullivan, Executive Engineer, yesterday afternoon was attended by all the principal official and non-official residents of the station, including many Indian gentlemen, which testifies to the respect in which the deceased was held by them. The coffin was hidden under numerous wreaths.

THE ROUMANIAN QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have just read an article in the *Times of India* headed "A Fighting Patriarch."

We Greeks having come to know who this "Special Correspondent" of the *Times of India* is, have long since ceased to put any credence in his writings.

Since, however, he has to-day undertaken to express an opinion on the Roumanian question, may I trespass on your valuable time by drawing your attention to the enclosed article by Theodore P. Ion, D. C. M., Professor of International Law of Boston University Law School. If a space could be found in your valuable paper for the whole or some extracts of this article, I am sure you would win the gratitude of your many Bombay Greek friends.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, August 29. A GREEK.

In the heteroge

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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 25 per mensem including Syce (Double seat charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold up to Rs. 1,500, Value Rs. 17; over Rs. 1,500 Value 1 per cent. Examination and Certificate, Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 10.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 2-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Egyptian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

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REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages painted by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, AUG. 30, 1907.

PROGRESS IN HYDERABAD.

IN a previous article on the latest Hyderabad Administration Report we noticed the remarkable results produced by the Nizam's assumption of personal government; but there are other matters deserving attention in this record of the State's progress. The first and most important of these is the new currency, which has given Hyderabad a reliable machine-made silver coin—practicably impossible to imitate—instead of the old, clumsily-fabricated Halli, which could be duplicated by anyone with a taste for numismatics if he possessed some bar silver and a few moulds. The new copper coinage also, which the local shroffs are still able to manipulate for exchange purposes owing to the absence of a Currency Act, is an immense advance on the barbarous lumps of copper, called dubs, which in Hyderabad's riotous days were occasionally used by shooting-parties instead of slugs. In the section dealing with currency the Assistant Minister for Finance gives an extremely interesting account of the working of the Hyderabad Mint from the date of its foundation by Salar Jung I to the period covered by the report, when the old establishment had been superseded by modern machinery and all the latest appliances for coining money. From this we discover that the total number of Halli rupees coined during forty years was eleven and a half crores. It is pretty certain, however, that considerable additions were made to the official currency by the coin-forgers in the bazaars, especially after the era of cheap silver commenced, fourteen years ago. The actual amount of Hallis for conversion is therefore probably anything from thirteen to fourteen crores, and perhaps more. And in addition to them there are large quantities of rupees, the products of the old private minting days, which must find their way to the State melting-pot if the new currency is to have an unrestricted circulation. With this object they have been declared uncurrent, and are now being purchased in considerable numbers at the various Government treasuries at rates fixed by the Financial Department. The Hyderabad Mint was closed for free coinage when the Government of India temporarily suspended its coining operations fourteen years ago; but, for reasons which are not disclosed in the report, four private individuals were permitted to add some twenty-three lakhs to the State currency in 1308-9 Fasli. This was accomplished by sending numbers of old coins of various brands and localities to the Mint with the quantities of bar silver necessary to convert them into standard Halli rupees. The Mint charged two per cent. on the amount coined, and it is hardly necessary to point out that these persons netted a handsome profit on their speculation, while the results in the shape of the new rupees put in circulation were regarded with so much suspicion by the public that they were eventually recalled and cast into the melting-pot. This little incident wrought some harm to the Halli currency; while the erratic condition of exchange caused by the stoppage of minting and the withdrawal of rupees for hoarding was another feature which gave rise to anxiety, and eventually induced the Government to resort to the heroic remedy of a new currency.

We have described in previous articles how that is being accomplished, but it is interesting to discover in this report an echo of the old opposition of the Government of India to a proposition which is now recognised as having been most beneficial to Hyderabad. As we know, the acceptance of the British rupees is a cardinal point in our policy towards Native States, and when Hyderabad decided to retain its own currency, grounds of opposition were not wanting, one of them being based upon the undesirability of making profits by coining from bar silver. The figures recently quoted in the House by Mr. Morley show how enormous the gains of the Government of India are in this respect, and participation by a Feudatory in this mode of raising revenue does not appear to have commended itself to our official financiers. Hyderabad had asked for the services of a qualified Mint Engineer, and had to wait for some time while the matter was under deliberation. As the report puts it, "Owing to some misapprehension on the part of the Government of India as to the intentions of His Highness' Government in regard to the disposal of the profits to be derived from coinage of rupees from bar silver, many months passed before action was taken on that request." At length when the Government of India were convinced that Hyderabad had no desire to embark upon a career of economic extravagance with its coining profits, but could fund them as a reserve, it was given the services of an engineer from the Bombay Mint. The incident is an illustration of the extreme solicitude which marks our relations with the Feudatories—the official swaddling clothes as one prince has bluntly termed it, and is a proof for the desirability of that increased autonomy which Mr. Morley has announced his wish to extend to Native States.

It is surprising to find in the administrative report of an autonomous State a reverberation of of our ex-Viceroy's complaint concerning the vices of departmentalism; but Hyderabad seems to have it in a modified form, as we are told that "the departmental Secretary is, in a way, the pivot of its administration; the time and manner of submission of any question to higher authority is absolutely within the Secretary's discretion. He is the mainspring of communication between Government and their executive officers to a far greater extent than in British India." Time was when the Hyderabad Secretary was an extremely autocratic official, occasionally eclipsing even the Prime Minister; but he has been shorn of much of his consequence since the Nizam has placed himself at the head of the administration, and the procedure outlined in the paragraph we have quoted is a survival of the old era when Secretaries were potent for mischief. In practice, we believe, it causes scarcely any friction, as the Hyderabad departmentalist is subjected to more checks than his compeer in British India and rarely delays or pigeon-holes matters while excogitating his own views regarding them. Some people, whose information on the subject is limited, believe that the expression "Native State" is synonymous with forms of tyranny and oppression which have been ostracised from British India, and that the chief business of a ruler is to extract the greatest possible amount of revenue from his reluctant subjects. There may be such examples in India, but Hyderabad is certainly not one of them, as almost the sole echo of complaint we find in this record of its progress is directed against the extraordinary leniency shown by its revenue officials in remissions in its land collections. More than half the income of the State is derived from its land assessments, and when the demand for these is relaxed from famine, scarcity, or cognate causes, the condition of the exchequer is rapidly effected. But the officials—at all events, in one half of the Dominions—are evidently much more sympathetic than the "sun-dried bureaucrats" who administer neighbouring British provinces, as they have evolved a tariff of remissions which would not be accepted across the border unless severe scarcity was the dominant note of the situation. The Telingana subjects of the Nizam, however, are given a dozen loop-holes of escape from paying the full amount of their assessment, and they utilise them so successfully that the remissions are between thirty and forty per cent. of the demand, the figures for the rest of the State not being much more than two per cent. Most people will agree with the reflection in the report that the system of remissions has not been worked as carefully as could be desired; but the incident shows how remarkably free the Hyderabad peasantry are from oppression of any kind, and explains why residence in a Native State is sometimes preferred to a domicile in well-governed British India. There are many other sections in this report, notably those concerning the State troops, its Jagir system, Railways, and the Mining outlook, on which we would like to comment, but considerations of space prevent their inclusion in the present article, and we may return to them on a future occasion. Although published four years after the date on which it was due, the report is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of current Hyderabad history, and gives many glimpses of that prosperity and good government which have placed it at the head of the Feudatory States.

THE FESTIVAL OF KRISHNA.

TO-DAY is the anniversary of the birth of Krishna, the most popular of the gods of the Hindus, whose worship is very wide-spread among them. It is well-known that the Hindus are divided into two sections, one paying particular worship to Shiva and the other to Vishnu, the two deities of their Trinity symbolising the powers of destruction and preservation. The section worshipping Vishnu is more numerous, and Vaishnavism, as their worship is called, is very popular throughout India. Vishnu evinced his sympathy with mundane feelings by frequent descents or *avatars* on earth, in order to deliver men from great sufferings either at the hands of evil *daityas* or other beings. He is supposed to have descended to earth in ten different forms or *avatars* on ten occasions, and each time men were saved by him from some great peril. Of these ten, two are most popular, viz., the *avatar* of Vishnu as Rama and as Krishna. Of the Rama *avatar* the anniversary falls in April, and when it came off four months ago we said something about it. The anniversary of the Krishna *avatar* of Vishnu comes off to-day, and consequently we will say something about it on the present occasion. Vishnu took the form of Krishna at a late period of the world's history, at the end of the third age called "Dwaper," the present being the fourth or Kali age of the world. He was born as Krishna to destroy the tyrant Kaunsa, the representative of the evil principle who was oppressing people. The country round Mathura, in the present United Provinces, a king by name Ugrasena reigned. He was dethroned by his son named Kaunsa who usurped the rule and reigned with unheard of cruelty. The Earth, in the form of a cow, tired of his cruelty at last appealed to the gods, Brahma and Shiva to deliver her from Kaunsa. The former had promised the tyrant that he could only be killed by his nephew. Vishnu, when being appealed to by Brahma and Shiva on behalf of the cow, determined to be born as the nephew of Kaunsa in order to destroy him. He accordingly became incarnate in the womb of Devaki, the sister of Kaunsa and wife of Vasudeo, a famous merchant of the country. Kaunsa coming to know of this, wanted to kill his sister's child when he would be born, and for that purpose threw her into close confinement. She gave birth to the child who was called Krishna or the dark hero as he was of that complexion and as he was born on the eigth day of the dark half of the month Shravan which comes off to-day. His mother secretly managed to have him carried to the village of Gokul close by. The wife of Nanda, a shepherd of the latter place, gave about the same time birth to a daughter, and Devaki contrived to exchange her son Krishna with this daughter, and thus save him from the cruel clutches of her brother Kaunsa. The young Krishna grew up among the shepherds at Gokul, and he led a pastoral life with all its amusements. When grown up he led a loose sort of life, sporting with the Gopis or wives and daughters of the shepherds. This aspect of Krishna's life gives a tinge of lightness to his worship, which in several places degenerates into very objectionable elements. Krishna playing with the Gopis especially with his favourite Radha, is to many a favourite scene in the earthly life of their popular deity. The number of his wives amounted to sixteen thousand, and they bore him countless children. But amid all these pleasures he did not forgot his mission, the purpose for which he was born. He sought an opportunity to declare war against Kaunsa, his uncle, defeated and slew him, and delivered the people from his cruel tyranny. He restored his grandfather Ugrasena to the throne of Mathura. He came by his death while lying on the ground in meditation, when a hunteman mistook him for game and killed him like Achilles by piercing the sole of his feet, which part of his body was alone vulnerable.

Such is the legend of Krishna, whose birth is celebrated to-day by a very popular festival. There is some resemblance in the story of his birth and narrow escape from death at the hands of Kaunsa, with the similar story of Christ's early danger from Herod; and some have drawn very wild conclusions therefrom, totally unsupported by facts, of the Christians borrowing the story of Christ from Krishna. On the contrary, if there must be any borrowing in the matter, it ought to be on the other side, as the legend of the boy Krishna grew several centuries after Christ. Mr. Kennedy has recently investigated this subject in a paper before the Royal Asiatic Society, to which we referred the other day. The legendary Krishna must doubtless have grown round the nucleus of a real Krishna, a powerful Chief of the Yadav Rajputs of Central India, South of Mathura. Just like Rama, he must have been a real warrior who obtained divine honours on account of his phenomenal success and popularity; but he probably flourished much later than Rama.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

THE publication of the annual reports of a number of large English Railways tends to accentuate the facts, brought out by the recently issued administration report upon Indian Railways, which evince the remarkably satisfactory financial results achieved by the latter. Information regarding the working of English Railways is so guardedly published that it is next to impossible to gather from a perusal of annual reports and accounts any statistical information that possesses any real value. The real facts of interest to railway men are as skilfully veiled as is the true financial position of the undertaking. Such information as can be gleaned is, however, calculated to afford the Indian reader the substantial satisfaction that his railway system in its financial stability, low percentage of working expenses and net return upon capital invested takes first place. With a total capital investment, equivalent to nearly 257 million pounds sterling, the total gross earnings of Indian railways, in 1906, came to nearly 29½ millions, practically 11¼ per cent; working expenses absorbed 49·88 per cent. of gross earnings, leaving a net return upon invested capital of about 5¾ per cent. or, to be exact, 5·83 per cent. When it is considered that the aggregate returns include those from strategic lines and railways newly opened to traffic, as yet undeveloped, as well as some whose potentialities appear only capable of earning a very moderate percentage, the results must be held to be eminently satisfactory. Skilful management is doubtless responsible to some extent for this achievement, but the low cost of Indian Railways is certainly an important factor in the case. To this end many causes have contributed, such as cheap land and cheap labour and a less expensive system of construction than obtains in the United Kingdom; but a good deal is due to the fact that every rupee subscribed on capital account represents a rupee expended upon the road, after allowing for expenses of management and supervision. Money has not been lavished upon promoters' fees, and there has been no ruinous stock-watering or other financial chicanery. The control exercised by Government from the earliest days has at least had the effect of securing the honesty of the enterprise; it has certainly proved vexatious, obstructive and often absolutely inimical to the welfare of individual railways, but though much money has been wasted through compliance with its dicta little or none has found its way into the hands of promoters and financial sharks whose only interest is to exploit the pockets of the shareholders, and whose concern in the ultimate prosperity of the property is often a dead-letter.

SHINTO.

DR. W.G. ASTON, C.M.G., in his short treatise on Shinto, the Ancient Religion of Japan, has given us a very concise and readable account of a very interesting faith. He introduces us to the myths, gods, and priests of this primitive religion in a fascinating way. His chapters on the worship, morality, and later history are well worth reading; while the exotic Chinese and Buddhistic influences are faithfully described. His list of selected works tempts us to pursue the subject with which his little volume acquaints us. What we know leads us to support the author in his contention concerning the absence of a moral code in Shinto, and we quite agree with him that "whatever the future of Japan may be, Shinto will assuredly have little place in it." Such "meat for babes" is quite inadequate as the spiritual food of a nation which, in these latter days, has reached a full and vigorous manhood.

THE Hon'ble Sirdar Partap Singh of Kapurthala, during his stay in Simla, was received by the Viceroy.

SISTER NIVEDITA, We hear, has left India for a time, as she has been in a weak state of health for nearly a year.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. *Britannia*, with the outward Mails of the 23rd instant, left Suez at midnight on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. *Peninsular*, with the homeward Mails of the 24th instant, arrived at Aden at 1-30 p.m. yesterday.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. *Istok* left Singapore on the morning of the 28th instant, and is due here on the 10th proximo.

MAJOR MOORHEAD, I. M. S., Medical Officer of the 16th Cavalry, has been selected to attend the Medical Congress in the United State, in October next, as the representative of the Indian Medical Service.

AFTER work on Wednesday the 28th instant, the High Court of Calcutta closed for the Vacation till the 10th of November next. It is said that there will be a general exodus of Judges.

IT is not yet settled, we understand, as to who will act as Deputy Secretary in the Finance Department during the deputation of Mr. H. Wheeler with the Royal Commission upon Decentralisation, but Mr. R. A. Mant, C. S., is considered to be the most likely selection.

WE are informed that an evening party will be given in the Town Hall grounds at Lahore on Monday, September 2, by the Indian staff of the North-Western Railway, to the Hon. Mr. Stephen Finney, C. I. E., to bid farewell to him on his approaching retirement from the service.

WE are informed that Mr. Richard Dane, Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, will be the first occupant of the newly created post of Inspector-General of Excise and Salt with the Government of India, and that his successor will most probably be Mr. R. A. Gamble, C. S., who is now on leave at Home.

H. H. the Maharajah of Ulwar lands in Bombay from his European trip to-day, and the Bunder porch has been beautifully decorated in his honour A large number of his subjects resident in Bombay will meet His Highness there, and money will be distributed in honour of the Maharajah's return to India. The arrangements have been made by the Dewan, Mr. Chaganlal, and Messrs Govind Sahai, and Darogas Sheo Baksh and Sheo Charan.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 27th was 797, giving a death-rate of 54·52 per annum per thousand as against 54·67 in the corresponding period of last year, and 44·70 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 57 died from fevers; 14, plague; 4, measles; 52, cholera; 2, leprosy; 66, phthisis; 34, diseases of the nervous system; 166, affections of the respiratory organs; 76, diarrhœa; 49, dysentery; 43, still-born; 106, old age and debility; 17, accidents and violence. The classified list of death shows:—Jain, 17; Brahmin, 10; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 368; Hindu low caste, 85; Musalman, 190; Parsee, 55; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 34; Eurasian, 1; European, 3; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 402 as against 399 in the corresponding period of last year, and 357 the average over the past five years. The rate of mortality according to the new census was 40·09 as compared with 43·39.

THE POONA SEASON.

Military and Sporting News.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 28.

THANKS to the kindness of the controlling genius of the Monsoon, we have been favoured with most excellent weather during the last week for all manner of sport; delightfully cool it has been, with not much sun and the sky usually cloudy, but there has been practically no rain, with the exception of a few light showers in the mornings, which have helped to lay the dust. With these favourable climatic conditions, it is no wonder that good progress has been made with various tournaments and competitions, and every day the only question has been what to go and see, as all have been interesting.

The most interesting item of news is that it has been settled that Captain Greig is going to be Military Secretary to the new Governor, Sir George Clarke. I heard this some days ago, when I was told that it had been probable for some time but that it is now fixed and the appointment is no secret.

Our representatives on the river have managed to beat Madras all right, as we all hoped, but only by the narrowest of margins, the verdict being "half a canvas"; and though unsuccessful, they made a good bid for the single and double sculls as well. Still, it would have been rather a lot to expect them to win everything; but the Fours were the important thing and they made no mistake about that.

The Richardson Football Tournament has been brought to an end after a series of really very good and exciting games, the best, as is proper, being the Final. On Thursday the Leicesters beat the East Lancashires by 2 to 0, thus disposing of all local chances of winning the Cup. In the other semi-final, the Worcesters had a very tough game with the Royal Scots, eventually winning by the only goal of the match. The Final was played at Ghorpuri on Monday, and a fast keen game resulted. After full time had been played, no score had been made by either side and an extra ten minutes each way was played. The Leicesters soon started off by scoring, but the Worcesters shortly after equalised and it was just before the change of ends that the Liecesters put on the deciding goal, winning the Match and the Cup by two goals to one. In the unavoidable absence of General Richardson, who presented the Challenge Cup for competition, General Swann gave the Cup and medals to the winning team, and congratulated them in a short speech on their victory.

The Closed Meeting was held last Thursday in fine weather, but the Parsi-Hindu Cricket match seemed to keep away a lot of Bombay race-goers, who did not turn up in such large numbers as usual. There were two incidents, the first being the disqualification of Court Martial in the Arab Welter Plate, which seemed rather hard lines, as it looked as though the bumping was more due to want of control on the part of his rider than to premeditation. Projecture, who belongs to the same owners as Court Martial, took charge on the way to the post, and bolted off the course, and Mr. Rommel not knowing the country, threw himself off, while the horse, as I hear, returned to his stable without any damage. Several of the ponies running in the meeting are being played by the Poona Horse team in the Polo tournament and two of them won races, which shows their quality.

The Fifth Extra Meeting was last Saturday, and the East Lancashires gave a large luncheon party on the lawn before the races. The weather was fine except for one heavy shower at five o'clock, and there were more people present than there have been before this season. A nasty accident happened in the 2nd Liliput Novice Plate; Andry fell whilst coming round the bend into the straight, and damaged himself so severely that he had to be shot; his fall also brought down Tatiocrin and Silver Stream, neither of which were injured and all the jockeys escaped with fortunately nothing worse than a severe shaking.

The Rugby Football team acquitted themselves well last Saturday in Bombay beating the Y. M. C. A. by such a large margin, but it was only what we expected of them, as they are a very strong side and Mr. P. R. Cadell thinks very highly of the team. The hardest match is likely to be this afternoon against the West Ridings who are reputed to be very strong forwards, but the Poona three-quarters should be able to score if the forwards can hold the opposing pack enough to open up the game.

Another Cinderella Dance was held at the Gymkhana last Monday, and was fairly well attended; but after this we are getting into the big Balls and there will be one on each of the next three Mondays. I hear that a large number of people are expected for the I. C. S. week and every one has a house full to overflowing with friends in from the District, or up from Bombay.

The Junior Polo Tournament began on Monday, when two matches in the first round were played off R. E. vs. Mounted Infantry, and the Connaught Rangers vs. Bombay Gymkhana. The ground was in excellent condition, being a little slippery in one corner only, but fortunately there were no falls. The Pavilion where Colonel Hume and the Officers of the Connaught Rangers were "At Home," was filled with spectators, including a large number of ladies, in spite of the attractions of the finals of the Tennis Tournament which was being played at the same time. The weather was cloudy and cool, and there were one and two slight showers which did not interfere with the game; the conditions generally being all that could be desired. The first match between the R. E. and M. I. realised popular anticipations in providing the easiest of wins for the R. E., by 16 goals to *nil*. The R.E. started off with three goals in as many minutes, straight up and down the ground, and added a fourth before the end of the chukker; and it was obvious from the start that it was merely a question of how many goals they could score. Three more came in the second chukker, one being unluckily hit through his own goal by Rowlandson who tried to clear with a backhander, but the ball took a curious curve in the air and swerved round between the posts. Two goals were added in the fourth chukker and three more in each of the last two, the total at the end being fifteen, of which Bremner hit six, Leslie five, Richardson two and Boyd one. The R. E. who were much better mounted all round were seldom forced to go faster than a canter and hit very accurately, missing few shots at goal, though Boyd missed one or two backhanders which might have had serious consequences against more dangerous opponents. For the M. I., Rowlandson at back played a strong defensive game, though he was well ridden all the time by the opposing No. 1.; but he received little assistance from the rest of the side, which was not the same as originally decided, Lloyd and Wickham taking the places of Oliver and Dunsford who left on completion of their course, owing to the postponment of the tournament for a fortnight.

Teams:—

R. E.—Richardson, Bremner, Leslie, and Boyd (back.)

M. I.—Powell, Lloyd, Wickam, and Rowlandson (back.)

Umpires.—Colonels Forbes and Alderson.

The second match was much more interesting to watch, and there was little to choose between the sides at first. It was most unfortunate for Bombay that St. John Graham had been suffering from severe fever for some days previously, as he was hardly fit to play and in fact was exhausted at the end of the 2nd chukker, when the scores were level, and took very little further part in the game.

First Chukker.—The Rangers got away with the ball from the throw in and MacSwiney scored the first goal a minute from the start. The Rangers again pressed after changing ends till Donald Ghaham cleared, and made a nice run the length of the ground, finishing by hitting behind. Shortly afterwards he got on the ball about half way and scored after a good run. Bombay attacked again after this, but Comyn put in a good backhander which went to Roche who made a good run and scored, the back being well ridden off by the No. I. Score 2—1.

In the second chukker several chances were thrown away: the Connaught Rangers did most of the pressing and several times had a clear shot at goal from an easy distance, but they failed to score, MacSwiney and Roche both missing easy shots. Eventually the two Grahams cleared and took the ball down to the other end, where Scott shot a good goal from a difficult angle, and the chukker finished shortly afterwards by the Rangers hitting behind the Bombay line. Score 2—2.

In the third chukker play was even for some time till the Rangers got a free hit against Scott for offside. From the penalty, Scott got away with the ball and took it down close to goal where he missed an easy shot, putting it at a difficult angle for Donald Graham, who was backing up, and who hit behind. Play till the end of the chukker remained even in mid-field. Score 2-2.

In the 4th chukker the two Graham's changed places, as Mr. John Graham was dead beat. Play was sticky for a bit till Scott and Donald Graham made a good run, without success, the ball going behind; following some even play, the Connaught Rangers missed an excellent opening, three of them getting clear away, but the shot for goal went wide. They soon returned to the attack, and in spite of some good defensive work by Donald Graham, MacSwiney hit the third goal and the chukker finished with the score 3-2.

In the last chukker there was some wild hitting for a bit and then Bombay worked down to the other end where Comyn cleared and Roche got on the ball and brought it down to the Bombay Goal, where he was well tackled and ridden off by Donald Graham. Frazer, who was backing up, had an open goal and scored with an easy shot. Bombay made a final effort and Donald Graham and Scott brought the ball down the ground together; the latter missed the ball in front of goal and Graham all but scored, only missing the post by a foot, and the final score was 4-2 in favour of the Connaught Rangers.

The accuracy of the hitting on both sides left a good deal to be desired, particularly in front of goal where many opportunities of scoring were missed. MacSwiney and Roche played well for the Connaught Rangers, and Comyn was safe at back, but Frazer was unable to trouble the opposing back much. For Bombay, Donald Graham was a tower of strength both in attack and defence, being by far the best mounted man on the ground, and but for him the Rangers' score would have been much larger. St John Graham hit well as long as he was fit, and if he had lasted out the game, Bombay might well have won. Scott was good at times but uncertain, and missed several chances of scoring.

Teams:—

Connaught Rangers, Fraser.—Roche, MacSwiney and Comyn (back).

Bombay Gymkhana.—Palmer, Scott, Donald Graham, and St. John Graham (back).

Umpires:—Col. Westlake and Major Martin. To-day the R.E. should beat the Connaught Rangers and the Poona Horse should have an easy win against the R. F. A. The interesting game will be between the 26th Cavalry and Poona Gymkhana when the Cavalry should just manage to pull it off.

The cricket match against the Telegu Club last Thursday was the first that the Gymkhana had been able to play here for a month, and the day was fortunately fine. There was a short shower just before play commenced, which made the wicket play rather queerly for a bit, and the Gymkhana who went in first, after winning the toss, started very badly, losing the first five wickets for 35 runs. Rutter and Crump then came together and changed the aspect of affairs aided by some slovenly fielding. The latter did not play his usual free game, but was much quieter than we are accustomed to see him; at lunch-time the score was 109, Rutter 49, and Crump 31, being still together, though Rutter had been missed three times, twice in the slips and again at third man. On resuming, runs came at a great pace, till the partnership was dissolved by the dismissal of Crump who made 58 out of 130 runs put on for the wicket. Greig took his place, but was content to let Rutter, who was scoring very fast, do most of the run-getting. Rutter who was missed once more at third man eventually retired undefeated with his score at 125, his second century this season; and although he gave four chances altogether, it was a very good innings, especially the latter part, for when he got set after lunch his hitting was very hard and crisp. The innings was declared closed at 304, Greig, who might have been taken at third man off a cut which he failed to get even sufficiently on top of, carrying his bat for 50. Bandoo and Pochati bowled very well to start with, but once they were taken off nobody else seemed to trouble the batsmen very much; Kelkar, who bowled a great pace, being the only other bowler to get a wicket, but he was very expensive. The fielding was not very good and the lives given to Rutter were a most expensive luxury to indulge in. When the Telegus went in there was only an hour and a half left for play, but they started very badly, losing four wickets for 34 runs. Then a sharp shower came on for ten minutes, which wet the ground and made the ball slippery, handicapping the bowlers considerably, and after the game was resumed no more wickets fell, the closing score being 81 for 4 wickets. Wickham, a left-handed bowler, took the first three wickets, two of them rather luckily off full-pitches, from one of which Hinde brought off a very good catch. Purandhare played well for 34 not out, and hit freely once he was set, though he was distinctly lucky with Greig's bowling which he several times carted high into the air, the ball just not finding a fielding man. The Gymkhana fielding was excellent all round, except for Airy who missed a fairly easy catch at short slip; but he atoned for this mistake by holding a good dish one.

Last Thursday Hounds met again at Bhoeri, where they have had several good runs lately, and the improved weather brought out a much larger field than has been the case for some time, including about a dozen of ladies. A jackal was started after a bit, which after a short run on good country, crossed into very heavy boggy ground which hounds and horses alike found it difficult to negotiate; and after some slow going he got into some enclosed ground and gardens, and a lot of cover-hunting ensued, the jack being finally killed at the end of fifty inmates; and the brush was presented to Miss Harvey who was the first lady up. This run proved enough for the majority of the Field as the bad going had taken a lot out of the horses; and to show how bad it was, a lady told me that on the way home even she got bogged and had considerable difficulty in getting out. The Hounds accompanied by those who stayed on, were taken to Alandi village to draw again, and after casting about a bit, another jackal was found which gave a short but good gallop for some quarter of an hour before it was pulled down. The going this time was good and it was a nice little burst. After this, as time was getting on, Hounds were taken home.

The meet on Sunday was at Dighi, when a much larger field and a good many ladies turned up. A jackal was soon found which ran over good country for about 3 miles and got near the low-lying heavy going, when he took refuge in some rocks and bushes and was soon killed. Casting towards Alandi, another jack was started which gave a good run in a North-Westerly direction for fifteen minutes before he was killed; the going was mostly good, but one or two bad stony places had to be negotiated. After these two runs a good many of the field went home, but hounds found a third jackal which ran in a semi-circle for thirty minutes to the North slopes of the Sisters Hills where he escaped in the thick bushes and rocks and was lost. Several ladies figured prominently in all these runs and the two brushes went to Mrs. Mundy and Miss Moore.

The Aga Khan competition for Motor Cars, which was originally fixed for August 23rd, was postponed till September 16th on account of the heavy state of the roads after the rain. Although the entries do not close till September 14th, a good many have already been received and more are expected. The course fixed is from Satara and back, as has been the case in previous years.

The Lawn Tennis open Tournament has now been finished and it was a pity that the final match of the doubles was arranged for Monday, when the Polo Tournament opened, as it produced a very good game between Field and Mundy and the two Lucas's. The latter couple succeeded in winning eventually but only by a small margin, chiefly through G. Lucas' smashing play close up to the net. Field played his usual steady game throughout, but Mundy, who was on the whole the weakest player of the four was erratic, sometimes bringing off a brilliant shot and frequently hitting the ball into the net in the endeavour to do so. Major Field won the singles for the third year in succession, and the cup has consequently become his property; but G. Lucas made him fight h

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

THE VIOLATION OF THE FRONTIER.

Turkey Levying Customs.

MORE TROOPS EXPECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran telegraphs that the Turks have established themselves in the occupied districts and are levying customs.

The Turkish Commander states that he has not received orders for withdrawal but that, on the contrary, more troops are coming.

He has informed the Russian Vice-Consul at Urumia that the refugees at the Consulate may safely return to the villages, if they accept Turkish sovereignty.

THE "JENA" DISASTER.

Commission's Report.

"ADMINISTRATIVE ANARCHY."

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

A voluminous Report by the Senatorial Commission of Enquiry, ascribes the *Jena* disaster to the spontaneous combustion of "B" powder; but says that, in reality, the direct cause of the disasters in the Navy is the lack of co-operation and the antagonism between the various branches of the service.

The Report censures the Naval Artillery authorities for their remissness in fixing responsibility, and condemns the administrative anarchy which prevails.

THE POLICE IN MOROCCO.

Muley Hafid Seeking Peace.

MORE TROOPS WANTED.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

Owing to the elevation to the Sultanate of Muley Hafid, who is marching to Rabat, General Drude's request for reinforcement by two more battalions has been granted.

A statement issued in Paris emphasizes that there is no question of an expedition to the interior, and that the Algeciras Act will be strictly interpreted.

Telegrams received in Paris indicate that Muley Hafid is pacific and is anxious to make terms with the French.

MR. WINSTON-CHURCHILL'S VISIT TO AFRICA.

Programme of the Tour.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

Mr. Winston-Churchill's itinerary will be Marseilles on the 30th September. Malta on the 3rd October leaving on the 5th October, Cyprus on the 8th October leaving for Port Said on the 13th October. He arrives at Port Said on the 15th October; at Suez on the 16th idem. He reaches Mombasa on the 25th October and will remain in East Africa until 10th November when he leaves by the railway *via* Port Florence and Gondokaro on the 14th December. He returns *via* Khartoum and Cairo to England in the middle of January.

TROUBLE IN IRELAND.

Parliamentary Candidate Arrested.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

Mr. McKenna, the candidate for South Longford, and seventeen others, were arrested last night.

CURIOUS CASE OF CATTLE-MAIMING.

Fresh Light on Edalji Case.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

A mysterious case of maiming two horses at Great Wyrley occurred on Tuesday morning causing alarm throughout the country side and recalling the crime of 1903 and strengthening the arguments as regards the injustice of the Edalji conviction.

THE VENEZUELAN INCIDENT.

Mutual Apologies.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

A telegram from George Town states that the Governor has announced that regret has been expressed to President Castro for Captain Calder's violation of the frontier, and that the gun has been returned.

WEST AFRICAN COTTON.

A Record Shipment.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

Ten thousand and fifty bales of West African cotton were landed at Liverpool yesterday constituting a record shipment.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

The Protocol, modifying the Sugar Convention, has been signed in Brussels.

CRICKET.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

The match between Middlesex and Kent was drawn.

Yorkshire beat Sussex by five wickets.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

Austrian Support.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

It is noteworthy in connection with the recent Conferences on the subject of the Balkans, that the Emperor Francis Joseph has telegraphed to Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria his heartiest congratulations on the twentieth anniversary of the latter's accession, and wishes for his further beneficent rule.

THE BLOOMFIELD MURDER.

Deplorable Inconsistency of the Law.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 29.

A special telegram to the *Englishman*, dated London, August 27th, states:—"A *Times* special correspondent at Muzaffurpur deplores the reduction of sentences in the Bloomfield Murder case, and says that, if this reduction is consistent with law, it argues that an amendment of the law is urgent."

POSTAGE REDUCTIONS.

Letters and Parcels.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 28.

The following Press *Communique* has been issued:—

In the debate on the Budget in the Governor-General's Council in March last when certain reductions in Foreign and Inland rates of postage were announced, it was stated that the Government of India hoped, when the financial position admitted, to raise still further the unit of weight of Inland letters carried for one anna. It has now been decided, with effect from 1st October next, to fix the weight which can be carried for one anna at 10 tolas and to charge one anna for every additional 10 tolas or fraction thereof.

The Government of India have been impressed by the slow development of Parcel traffic and they believe that the growth of this class of business has been retarded by the high initial rate for parcels. As an accompaniment of reduction in charges for letter postage, and from the same date, they have decided to reduce the parcel rate to 2 annas for the first 40 tolas. The scale of charges for parcel will then be a uniform one of 2 annas per forty tolas up to 440 tolas.

The rates from the 1st October 1907 will be:—

Letter Postage—Inland (including Ceylon and Portuguese India):—

Not exceeding 1 tolas—½ anna.

Exceeding 1 tola but not exceeding 10 tolas—1 anna.

Every additional 10 tolas or fraction thereof—1 anna.

Letter postage, Foreign, to the United Kingdom and to countries participating in the scheme of the Imperial Penny Postage—1 anna per ounce.

To any other part of the world—2½ annas for the first ounce and 1½ annas for every additional ounce or fraction thereof.

Parcel Postage, Inland:—

Not exceeding 40 tolas—2 annas.

SEQUEL TO BOW BAZAR RIOT.

Parading of Susil Chunder.

SEDITIOUS DECLARATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 29.

The following report appears in the *Englishman* this morning:—"Last evening, a huge gathering, mostly composed of students, assembled in College Square to do honour to Susil Chunder Sen the hero of recent Bow Bazar riot, at which Mr. R. C. Banerji, Barrister-at-Law, presided.

After Susil Chunder Sen had been profusely garlanded there was a little speech-making.

Loakut Hosain said that the old leaders having been pensioned off by the Government, boys of the type of Susil would step in and take up the work left by them.

Mr. Banerji observed that the *feringhi* was always himself. Whenever he was scratched, the Anglo-Saxon brute was found. But in administering stripes to a young convict the Magistrate had not heard the last of the matter. There was a talk of Susil Chunder going up to a higher tribunal to bring a suit for damages. He added that the attempts of the authorities to humiliate the student-patriot by punishment had been futile. He had only been thus raised to the level of a martyr. The speaker then called down the blessings of God upon his juvenile friend for the godly act he had done, and in conclusion urged upon the necessity of following the example set before them and returning blow for blow.

It was also announced that the brave lad will be awarded a gold medal by S. N. Banerji.

When the meeting was over, Susil Chunder Sen was placed in a *ticca-gari* and paraded along the principal streets of the northern part of the city to the accompaniment of a national song.

JAMALPUR MELA RIOT.

Appeal to the High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 29.

Justices Mitter and Fletcher, presiding over the Criminal Appellate Bench of the High Court, had before them, yesterday, an appeal preferred by Parsanath Sen and fifteen other students who were convicted, of being members of an unlawful assembly and intentionally provoking a riot, by the Additional Magistrate at Mymensingh and sentenced to fines aggregating to Rs. 6,750.

This is the case known as the Jamalpur Mela Riot Case, in which the so-called National Volunteers were concerned.

A Rule was issued on the District Magistrate of Mymensingh to shew cause why conviction and sentence passed on the petitioners should not be set aside.

TRIAL OF SIR G. ARBUTHNOT.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

MADRAS, AUGUST 29.

To-day, Mr. Graham Ross continued in the witness box till luncheon interval, being cross-examined by Mr. Norton. His Lordship at one time pulled Mr. Norton up, apparently not seeing the point he wished to make.

The Judge pointed out that a serious allegation was contained in the second part of the second count, *i. e.*, utilising money obtained from Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham and Company on the security of ten lakhs of Debentures issued on behalf of the Industrials on the 21st of October, 1905, to the amount of £60,000, or thereabouts, for the purposes of the firm of Messrs Arbuthnot and Company, no portion of such sum being used for the purposes of the Industrials, Limited.

Mr. Norton replied that it is true that the aspect was that when the Debentures were issued, the Industrials had not a credit of six lakhs of rupees as alleged, that there was a debit of Rs. 29,000 odd, that all its working capital was locked up in itself, that money was immediately required in connection with the working of the various concerns, and that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company had to find the money, and it is his intention to prove this.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

THREE NEW APPOINTMENTS.

SIR D. LA TOUCHE, MR. B. K. GUPTA AND MOULVIE SYED HOSSEIN BILGRAMI.

NOTABLE CAREERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 29.

The Secretary of State for India has made the following appointments to the Council of India:—

Sir J. Digges La Touche; Mr. Gupta, of the Fishery Board, Bengal; and Mr. Syed Hossein Bilgrami, of Hyderabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 29.

The *Indian Daily Telegraph* says that the news that Sir James La Touche has been appointed a Member of the Council of India will be received with the greatest satisfaction throughout the United Provinces, in which the memory of Sir James as a kindly, thoughtful, and painstaking administrator will remain for many many years to come.

SIR JAMES DIGGES LA TOUCHE.

(Photo by Bourne & Shepherd.)

MOULVIE SYED HOSSEIN BILGRAMI.

Photo by Bourne & Shepherd.)

MOULVIE SYED HOSSEIN BILGRAMI (Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk, Bahadur.)

This gentlemen, who is a noble of the Hyderabad State, has just relinquished the high and responsible positions of Director of Public Instruction and Private Secretary to His Highness the Nizam, and has retired on pension. The family to which the Nawab belongs came to India in the year 614 A. H., and settled in the district of Hardoi in Oudh, ousting the petty raja who had held the district.

The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was the first member of the family to take service under the British Government. He lived most of his life in Calcutta, where all his sons and daughters were born. He was chosen in the latter days of his life by the Native Government of his own province to act as their Vakil or Representative with the Governor-General, which was at about the same time that Mir Alum, who commanded His Highness the Nizam's Forces at Seringapatam, was sent to represent His Highness the Nizam at Calcutta.

The Nawab's father and uncle were both educated at the Calcutta Madrassa, which was founded by Warren Hastings. They were about the first Mahomedans in India who learnt English academically, which they did after they had completed their Oriental studies. On leaving college, the latter was appointed by Lord William Bentinck on his own staff as an A.-D.-C. and Oriental Interpreter, and was afterwards sent as a Political Agent to the Amirs of Sind, who would not then admit Europeans to their country. He was also charged with superintending the navigation of the Indus, and was subsequently appointed Deputy Collector and Settlement Officer in the Province of Behar, in which capacity he served until the end of his life. He was one of the earliest batch of Native C. S. I.'s. and during his term of service in the 24-Parganas District he was twice appointed Member of the Bengal Council. He was also one of the heroes of the famous Arrah garrison, and had his house and all his property plundered by the mutineers.

The Nawab's father was appointed a Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate some years after his uncle entered the Commission (about 1840), and served with distinguished ability in different districts of Bengal and Behar until his retirement, which occurred in 1875.

The Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, was born at Gya in 1844, and was educated privately in Arabic and Persian until he was about fourteen or fifteen years of age, when he was sent to school, first at Bhaugulpore, then to Patna, and finally to Calcutta. He matriculated from the Hare Academy in 1861, and graduated in 1866, taking a high place in the first class. For the sake of the opportunities it would afford of continuing his studies, he entered the Educational Service by choice, although his father had offered to get him into his own branch of the Executive service, and he was appointed Professor of Arabic at the College at Lucknow. In 1872, when the Great Sir Salar Jung was on a visit to Lucknow, the Nawab was introduced to him by General Barrow, with whom he had a long private interview, the consequence of which was that Sir Salar offered him an appointment in Hyderabad, inviting him to follow him on his return to the State. Sir Salar subsequently renewed his offer, but the Nawab did not go to Hyderabad until June 1873, when he served as a kind of Personal Assistant on the staff of the great Minister, continuing in that office until Sir Salar's return from his visit to England in 1876, when he was appointed Private Secretary and Secretary in the Miscellaneous Department, which included "Education" and some minor branches. In this capacity, he continued to serve until the accession of His Highness the Nizam, when he was appointed His Highness' Private Secretary, receiving from his sovereign the title of Ali Yar Khan Motoman Jung, Bahadur. Some years later the titles of Imad-ud-Daula, and afterwards of Imad-ul-Mulk, were added by His Highness, and these titles, together with the honourable position now held by the Nawab, are graced by a dignified but suave personal bearing, and every-day evidence of keen intelligence, learning, and ability. Subsequently, the Nawab was selected to occupy a seat on the Imperial Legislative Council, so that his elevation to the Council of India becomes the crowning glory of a distinguished career. A better selection could not have been made, which does honour and credit alike to Mr. Morley and to his nominee, who is one of the most erudite and distinguished members of the Mahomedan community in the Empire of India.

As recently as July 18, we related the career of Syed Hossain Bilgrami, on the occasion of his retirement from Public Service in Hyderabad. On that occasion we said:—His journalistic training is probably accountable in some degree for his extraordinary proficiency in our tongue, as there are few Natives of India, Hindu or Mahomedan, who are his equals in this respect, while his knowledge of the classical side of our literature has, on more than one occasion, evoked the encomiums of distinguished visitors to Hyderabad, who have viewed the fine Library with which he has surrounded himself, and tested his acquaintance with its contents. Arriving in the great Deccan State in the mid-seventies, Syed Hossain was selected for Secretariat employment by the Minister, who quickly gauged the value of his personality, and when Salar Jung went to England the year after the Prince of Wales' visit, his Hindustani Secretary was one of the party. Both in Europe and in Hyderabad Syed Hossain conducted all the Minister's confidential correspondence, and he is certainly better acquainted than any one else with the mysterious convolutions of the Berar quarrel which embittered the closing years of Salar Jung's life. He could, for instance, throw some light upon the evolution of the extraordinary "Windsor Castle letters" with which a clever adventurer befooled the Minister, and which evoked Lord Ripon's amazement when they were shown to him in later years. He is also familiar with the occurrences of Sir Richard Meade's day, when Lord Lytton placed Salar Jung under the official harrow as punishment for his refusal to permit the Nizam to meet the Prince of Wales in Bombay, for his persistent applications for the rendition of Berar, and his hesitation in accepting an hereditary opponent as his co-regent. The latter incident almost cost Salar Jung his position, and there were curious rumours at Hyderabad at the time (of which the Minister was afterwards persuaded to publish a denial) about a special train being ready for his deportation in the event of matters culminating in his resignation. We have the official narrative of some of these affairs, including the punishment of Salar Jung's European Secretary, who was supposed to have inspired his defiance of the official decalogue, in Thornton's biography of the Resident who acted as Lord Lytton's Chief inquisitor. But the Minister's conception of them has never been made public, beyond indicating the room in the Residency in which "all his teeth were drawn," and the leisure which his old Secretary has now acquired may dispose him to reveal to us some of the secrets of that extraordinary lustrum in Hyderabad history.

Lord Ripon's reversal of the official attitude towards the State was demonstrated by his invitation to Salar Jung to visit him at Simla, and Syed Hossain was the sole official selected by the Minister to accompany him on that memorable pilgrimage. What actually transpired between the Viceroy and his guest has never been disclosed, and if Syed Hossain shared the secret, his diplomatic training has enabled him to retain it, but all Hyderabad knew that Salar Jung returned from Simla with assurances which he regarded as ample compensation for the turmoil of the preceding years. When his death occurred a year or so later, it was discovered that he had made his two faithful counsellors, Syed Hossain and Mehdi Ali, the executors of his Will, committing his sons and family affairs to their protection. The Nizam, however, with the splendid generosity, which is a characteristic of his house, assumed the guardianship, liquidated Salar Jung's debts, as he did those of his son a few years later, and regulated the concerns of the family with such sedulous care that its present representative will succeed to a valuable, and unencumbered estate. When Salar Jung the First died, Syed Hossain held the appointment of Private and Miscellaneous Secretary, and during the interregnum he, in common with the other Hindustanis who had possessed the Minister's confidence, became objects of suspicion to the provisional Government, and he only escaped official dicapitation by accepting compulsory leave for some months. During the twelve months that preceded the Nizam's installation, intrigue ran riot in Hyderabad, and much of Salar Jung's good work was temporarily undone. What happened would occupy a whole issue of our paper to recount in detail, and would probably be of little interest to present day readers, as the public concern in the politics of a Native State is necessarily of an evanescent nature. It was during this period that Sir John Gorst, fresh from Fourth Party triumphs, intervened in Hyderabad affairs. His quondam leader, Lord Randolph, appeared on the scene at a later stage, and like his lieutenant, was fascinated with the glamour and possibilities of its concerns. Sir John whose huge fee from the Government Treasury was the subject of merciless diatribes in the Indian press and later on from Mr. Labouchere's incisive pen in Truth, printed his impressions of Hyderabad as he saw it in an English Magazine, which drew a vigorous rejoinder from the late Mr. Grattan Geary. Amongst other figures which flitted across the Hyderabad stage at this period was Mr. Wilfrid Blunt who claims to have revealed to Lord Ripon the dangers of the situation, and whose passionate denunciation of Foreign office methods makes a glowing page in his book.

With the illustration of the Nizam, twenty-three years ago, Hyderabad entered upon a new era, and the Hindustani influence, which had been paramount in the State for more than a decade, commenced to wane, for His Highness's invariable policy has consisted in the gradual advancement of his own subjects to positions of responsibility and trust for which they are adapted. Under the new order of affairs, Syed Hossain became Private Secretary to the Nizam, an office he has held to the close of his career, although circumstances in recent years had reduced it to a purely honorary appointment, as His Highness has preferred to transact all affairs requiring his consideration through his Peshi and Personal Secretaries. Syed Hossain was also Secretary to the Council of State, now merged into the Cabinet Council; did good work for the State in the stormy days which preceded the resignation of Salar Jung the Second, whose promising career was cut short by his inability to subordinate his ambitions to his master's will, a feature which resulted in the undoing of two of his successors. The retiring Secretary has witnessed the evolution of four ministries, and by his circumspection, avoidance of party politics, and the support accorded to him by the Residency, has escaped the fate which overtook several of his contemporaries. For some years past, in addition to his Private Secretaryship, he has filled the office of Director of Public Instruction with much credit to himself and profit to the State, and it will be difficult to find a qualified successor amongst the local officials. He was a Member of Lord Curzon's Universities Commission, in which his taciturnity won him the affix of "William the Silent," though he is not usually obsessed by timidity in advancing his own views, and he was given a seat on the Vice-regal Council half a dozen years ago, which he held for the period for which those appointments are made. He is the fortunate possessor of a large circle of European friends, both in India and at Home; and in the days when Indo-Anglian Social amenities were a more striking feature of local society than they are at present, his residence was the focus of many pleasant and intellectual gatherings. As an official he has, like Sempronius, deserved success and would probably have commanded it had he possessed the ambition with which some of his countrymen exploited Hyderabad, and seized the opportunities which came to him for the acquisition of power and influence; but Syed Hossain's inclinations have been mental rather than political, hence he has not been an important unit in the kaleidoscopic evolutions of parties at the Nizam's Capital, and for this reason, perhaps, his retirement will be regretted by men of all shades of opinion, for the Deccan State has no more popular official, and his only wealth is the estimation which he has won by an upright, fearless and spotless career.

SIR JAMES DIGGES LA TOUCHE.

It was only in January last that Sir Digges La Touche retired from his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, he was appointed to the I.C.S., at the examination of 1865, and arrived in India two years later. He followed the usual routine of magisterial work until appointed to attend to Settlement. His experience here caused him to be transferred in 1871 as Settlement Officer in Ajmer. Later he became Officiating Deputy Commissioner and then returned to the North-West Provinces in 1875. Police work followed until he was appointed Commissioner in Upper Burma. In 1899 he returned to the North-West Provinces and in December 1891 became a Member of the Provincial Legislative Council. In 1896, after holding several appointments, he was created a C. S. I., and in 1897 he became an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, subsequently to officiate and later to hold the reins of Government in the Province, which had claimed most of the years of his service. On the occasion of his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor he was created a K. C. S. I.

Amongst other work Sir Digges found time to compile a "Gazetteer of Ajmer-Merwara." How popular he was in his Province is best judged by recalling an account which appeared early in January of his departure from Allahabad. "It is not often" runs the account, "that occasion is given in India for such, spontaneous outburst of affection and regret as that which was shown at Allahabad when Sir James and Lady Digges La Touche bade farewell to the Province in which they have passed the greater portion of their lives. In the natural order of things, few members of the most distinguished Civil Service in the world can hope to reach the high dignity of a Lieutenant-Governorship, and few Lieutenant-Governors succeed in winning the esteem and affection of all classes as Sir James La Touche has done. It may safely be said that no more popular Lieutenant-Governor has ever ruled the United Provinces, and that fact was clearly demonstrated when the last farewells had to be said. From all parts of the Provinces the leading men came together with the one idea of paying a last tribute of respect and regard to the retiring Lieutenant-Governor, and Europeans and Indians alike were moved by the same feeling of deep regret."

MR. K. S. GUPTA.

The choice of Mr. Gupta as another Member of the Secretary of State's Council shows that Mr. Morley is determined that the new order which comes into being under his rule shall not fail for lack of forethought. It is possible that some of the agitators will look at Mr. Morley's choice askance on the ground that Mr. Gupta is not sufficiently "advanced" in his views to stir the Council to its depths. It is Mr. Gupta's record of quiet, well-performed work that makes his appointment acceptable. He was appointed a Member of the Indian Civil Service after the examination of 1871 and was posted to Bengal. The following year he gained experience in administrative work while on famine duty and after that reverted to judicial work. In May 1890, he became Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and in 1893, became Commissioner of Excise in Bengal. In 1895 he was appointed Collector, and was appointed Commissioner in 1901. Recently he has been before the public as President of the Fisheries Commission. His intimate knowledge of Indian wants, combined with his great knowledge of finance, should make him an exceedingly valuable adviser to the Council.

DELHI-DEHRA SERVICE.

Punjab Chamber's Complaint.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 28.

Notes on the Train Service between Dehra Dun and Delhi, compiled by Mr. C. W. Craig at the request of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, show that the average time taken between the two termini is about 13 hours, which, on the total distance of 235 miles gives an average rate of speed of about 18 miles an hour.

It has accordingly been resolved that a letter be addressed to the Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway stating that complaints have been received by the Chamber regarding the long time taken between Delhi and Dehra Dun and *vice versa*, and asking him to consider the matter, and whether, if traffic justifies it, he could not arrange to accelerate the service.

BEPIN CHANDRA PAL'S CONSCIENCE.

Prosecution for Refusing to Give Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 29.

Bepin Chandra Pal again refused to-day to be sworn on conscientious grounds, and Mr. Kingsford directed he should be prosecuted for declining to give evidence and ordered his appearance before the Third Presidency Magistrate on September 4th. Pal bowed to the Magistrate towards whom he behaved with elaborate courtesy and left the Court.

STUDENTS ON STRIKE IN RANGOON.

Infection from India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 29.

On Monday night seventy boarders and three hundred day scholars of St. John's College made up their minds to go out on strike. The boarders after attending to study at 9 o'clock that night left in a body without making the slightest noise or giving cause for suspicions to their master.

On Tuesday morning they paraded the roads leading to the College threatening to molest and assault all day scholars who attempted to attend the school. Mr. Best, the Principal, had therefore to apply to the police to protect day scholars from molestation.

The boarders are alleged to have gone round and told the parents of all day scholars not to send their children to school until their grievances were redressed. They complained that one of the Assistant Masters was too severe in corporal chastisement and that unless he was removed they would not return to school. On the other hand the school authorities attribute the recalcitrant spirit of the boys not exactly to their objection to conform to school discipline but to the evil effects of the example set by native students in India during the present unrest.

The incident is regarded as most deplorable, especially so, as Burma students have been always most respectful and amenable to discipline in the public colleges and schools of Burma.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

As the move of the 81st Pioneers has been postponed, the R. I. M. S. "Northbrook" will not now leave for Aden on the 3rd September. The following are the amended dates of her movements:—Leave Bombay, 25th September empty or details, arrive Rangoon, 2nd October, leave Rangoon 7th October, as per Trooping Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 29.

Major A. R. Reynolds, Royal Engineers, is confirmed as an Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer in the Military Works Services.

2nd Lieut. B. Clerk, Unattached List, is appointed to the Indian Army and posted to the 82nd Punjabis.

Major C. C. Cook, 22nd Cavalry, is transferred to the 7th Lancers.

Colonel H. S. Dawkins, Royal Artillery, has been selected for the appointment of Inspector of Artillery, Northern Command, in October next when General Coxhead vacates.

Lieutenant F. N. Reid, Ceylon-Mauritius Battalion, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been selected for appointment to No. 3 Mountain Battery.

Approval has been given to the retirement of General Sir B. Blood with effect from 7th November next.

Captain A. D. Macpherson from leave becomes Assistant Resident, Kashmir, next October, *vice* Captain Patterson proceeding upon long leave.

Captain Garrett from leave also Joins Kashmir Residency in the autumn.

Mr. W. H. Wilson of the Political Department is posted for duty in the N.-W. Frontier Province.

Colonel G. J. Shaw succeeds Colonel Mackenzie Kennedy as a Colonel on the staff.

Nursing Sister Miss J. Campbell retires with effect from the 19th instant.

Captain E. E. Preston receives a step in the Supply and Transport service and Captains M. E. S. Johnson and G. E. M. Hogg are posted as Transport Officers of 5th class.

LIEUT. BLANE'S ASSAILANTS

Sentenced to Transportation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 29.

The two assailants of Lieutenant Blane of the 19th Lancers who, it will be remembered, was almost killed in the Calcutta-Peshawar Mail one night in the beginning last month, were on Wednesday, at Campbellpore, sentenced by the Sessions Judge—one Peer Baksh to transportation for life and a fine of Rs. 2,000 and the other Hidayat, to transportation for 10 years and a fine of Rs. 100.

A YOUNG sculptor, Mr. Jennings, has been selected by the Secretary of State to come out for a year to India to assist Mr. Ransome, the Consulting Architect to Government, in the work in connection with the new public offices in Calcutta and elsewhere.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE COVENTRY PAGEANT.

The Halo Head-Dress.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

With the season over and Society having its last fling at Cowes preparatory to flying off to continental plages and German spas, it is the fashion for the moment to become retrospective and assign to the London season of 1907 its proper place in the annals of seasons dead and gone.

Weather notwithstanding—and alas, the incessant rain has indeed played havoc with West End trade—the season that is just over has been one of great brilliance. Fortunately many of the outstanding social events are independent of the weather altogether and no amount of rain can rob the State Balls, for instance, which since the Edwardian era began have been an annual feature of our social life, of their eclat. Both the King and Queen have done their share of entertaining, for in addition to the regulation Courts there have been many functions at Buckingham Palace of a more intimate and friendly nature. Then there was the great Windsor Castle Garden Party to which close upon ten thousand invitations were issued, the Gala night at the Opera, a most memorable occasion, and the highly successful Queen's Fete which resulted in several thousands of pounds being added to the Lord Mayor's Crippled Childrens' Fund. A year which saw every town and city with the smallest historical pretensions seized with that infectious malady known as "pageantitis" naturally gave us much to interest from a spectacular point of view. Even Royalty fell under the general spell and the Duchess of Albany's Claremont fete was a notable contribution to the prevailing pageantry.

If, therefore, the unseasonable weather has made the season that has gone one of unpleasant memories in the ateliers and milliners showrooms it has not been wholly bad from the business point of view. On the contrary money has been more plentiful than has been the case for some time. The jewellers are the first to feel the pleasant effects of prosperous times. The fashionable woman must always go well gowned and tailored and hatted, but when money is scarce her jewellery bill is small and she has to be content with having the old gems reset. This season, society women have again bought new jewellery. On pearls, in fact, there has been quite a run. A really well matched string of pearls is the most treasured possession in the jewel case just now and there is quite a vogue for giving single pearls, well selected stones of course, as presents. The most popular earring—and by the way the return of the earring to favour can no longer be doubted—is a single pearl. The Princess of Wales who was one of the first to restore the earring to its old place in feminine affections frequently wears a single pearl stud in her ears. Altogether the jewellers are well satisfied. We have had a brilliant Opera season, and if the might of the dollar has ousted our impecunious English aristocracy from the boxes, Melba and Caruso nights have brought out the time honoured display of family jewels in the stalls. As a social institution the London season is as strong as ever it was, stronger if anything, for this year there is no prospect of an Autumn session and the gaieties of town have all had to be concentrated into the few weeks between Easter and Cowes.

UP-TO-DATE SHOPPING.

Our London shops are really growing quite enterprising in their old age. The candid comments of the American tourists who sweep through their showrooms each summer have presumably not been without their effect. One long established house in the most exclusive quarter of the West End has just added a hair dressing saloon with a staff of coiffeurs. Here the lady shopper may obtain a refreshing shampoo or get her tresses dressed in the very latest style all in the interval of buying new hats and frocks. The advantages are obvious. The modern woman recognises how close is the affinity between the milliner and the hairdresser, the hat and the coiffure. Each new style of hat demands a particular method of dressing the hair, and the wise woman, before attempting to choose a new hat, sees that her coiffure conforms to the latest regulations. The "Marcil" wave for instance is no longer tolerated, although only a season or so ago no fashionable head was complete without it. The newest coiffure is very light and pretty. The hair is brushed smoothly but loosely back, securely pinned and the ends curled and rolled into soft puffs. Little bunches of a tificial curls are often added. If the hair is plentiful, and if it is not the hairdresser can supply all deficiencies, the curls have as there background a coronet plait. Quite a novel notion is to arrange four fluffy puffs like a four-leaved clover.

The 'no hat' fad has been a boon to the hairdresser, for while there is nothing better than sunshine for bringing out the golden glints of the hair, the hatless fashion is not invariably good for hair. Hair naturally dry and brittle is apt to be badly injured by constant exposure to the sun and wind, as members of the no hat brigade have found to their cost.

COWES WEEK.

As I have already said, this week Cowes rings the curtain down upon the season. Much to everyone's delight we had perfect weather for the opening day of the great yachting carnival. The Royal party on board the 'Dreadnought' included the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, Princess Victoria looking brighter and better than she has done for some time, the Duke of Connaught, little Prince Edward of Wales and Prince Arthur of Connaught.

Luncheon parties on board one yacht or another were the order of the day, for all our most charming hostesses are anchored in the Solent, and the charming gardens of the Club house were thronged with a fashionable crowd. Sartorially, Cowes is a little disappointing to those who expect to see dainty flights of fancy. The smart yachting woman is insisting upon severity and simplicity of outline. The perfection of tailoring must be at her disposal, but it is the exquisitely cut serge gown and the plain tussore yachting club which are now considered the right thing for Cowes. I noticed Lady Constance Butler, for instance, in the very plainest of navy blue serges, and Miss Marguerite Drexel, one of the beauties of the season, wore white linen with a cool shady linen hat patterned with pink roses. Mrs. Keppel, another famous beauty, was in navy blue with sea-gull's wings in her blue silk hat and Lady Londonderry was looking as handsome as ever in cream serge.

Princess Henry of Battenburg and her sons are at Osborne Cottage where Princess Christian and Princess Patricia, who is known as "the pretty princess," are also staying. Altogether Cowes week has been very brilliant.

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE'S HEIR.

The birth of an heir to the Marquis of Bute has caused general rejoicing not only among Roman Catholics but among the friends of the young couple. The other great catholic nobleman, the Duke of Norfolk, it will be remembered has only a little daughter to succeed to his vast wealth. The baby son of the Marquis is heir to many titles and great estates both in Scotland and South Wales. Earl of Windsor, Baron Mount Stuart, Earl of Dumfries, Earl of Bute, Viscount Mountjoy are but a few of the titles he will enjoy in addition to the Marquisate should he survive his father. The little heir was born on Monday at Mount Stuart on his father's island of Bute and the island has been given up to rejoicings all this week. The Marquis of Bute's romantic marriage to a lovely Irish girl, a descendant of the ancient Kings of Ireland, is still fresh in the public memory. The young couple and their entourage had to be ferried to the little church among the hills, accompanied by Scottish pipers from the Isle of Bute.

ACADEMY SALES.

This is an art loving age, when the connoisseur is ready to give prices which strike one as absurd for indifferent old masters. How is it then that the art patron is so indifferent to the modern pictures? The Academy sales have been steadily declining year after year, and this year again Royal Academicians state that the sales are below the average. And yet there were pictures well worth buying. Even the Hon. John Collier's "Mariage de Convenance," hailed in many quarters as the picture of the year, has failed to find a purchaser. Mr. Craig's "The Maid," (Jeanne d'Arc) has shared the same fate. The

record price paid for an exhibit this year was £1,000 for "The Rehearsal," not an extravagant price surely. Many a canvas that drew admiring crowds day after day during the season has changed hands for sums as low as £100. No wonder that the modern artist frequently finds himself in the bankruptcy court or next door to it.'

THE HALO HEAD-DRESS.

Paris, the head quarters of feminine caprice, has given us an extraordinary new head-dress in the halo. A noted leader of French fashion surprised her friends at the Opera one evening by appearing in her loge wearing a circle of gems, halo fashion, on her head. Needless to say the odour of sanctity does not go with the halo that is now being worn by fashionable Parisiennes. The little rim of gold—sometimes it is a slender circlet of filigree silver—is set with precious jewels. It is attached to a back comb which holds it in its place on, or rather off the head. The halos are of various designs, some being made of precious stones —diamonds, turquoises and pearls—and some of gold enriched with fine traceries. When viewed in the hand the halo is merely alarge thin ring, firmly fastened to a jewelled comb, with which it corresponds in design and workmanship. But when the halo is placed on the hair, it hovers over it as lightly as any saintly aura.

THE LATEST FAD.

The latest fad is frankly an appeal to sentiment. What mother is there who has not preserved or at any rate wished to preserve baby's first shoes. Well, an enterprising firm has earned the gratitude of all such mothers by inventing a process of permanently preserving these little mementoes of childhood. The tiny shoes in which baby first learned to toddle may now be cherished indefinitely without the usual signs of delapidation. First of all a thin coating of copper is applied. This preserves all the outlines, the ripped seam and the worn soles and heels. The copper coating is then silver plated and the little silver slipper of His Majesty the Baby becomes an ornament to the drawing room instead of being locked away in a drawer.

THE COVENTRY PAGEANT.

More than one hundred thousand people watched the great "Lady Godiva" pageant at Coventry on Wednesday. Miss Patsy Montagu, better known as "La Milo" played Lady Godiva, and for weeks past her dress has been the subject of fierce discussion all over England. Would she wear Saxon Countess' robes or "fleshings" and golden hair? was the question of the day, and when the latter was decided on there were loud protests against the indelicacy. The result was that the pageant has been advertised as no other pageant ever was or ever will be, and the procession of Wednesday was the greatest success in the history of the ancient performance.

La Milo's Lady Godiva was an exceedingly sedate and proper performance. Lady Godiva was simply a pretty lady, hidden in yards of golden locks supplied by Mr. Clarkson. The front of her dress consisted also of thick golden locks, caught in a kind of yoke but not cut nearly so low as the average evening gown. La Milo in fact scored a huge success. She rode "Baby," a milk white Belgian cob, and looked just like the Lady Godiva of the legend. She held her head down, a little on one side and smiled sweetly when the crowded streets rang with cheers in her honour.

Society was represented at the pageant by Lady Craven, who with an American party watched from an hotel window, and Lord Leigh.

IS MARRIAGE EXPENSIVE?

The silly season is with us once again and clever people are discussing the abstract problems of life in the newspapers with gusto. It has been opened well with Mrs. Flora Annie Steel's views on "Is Marriage Too Expensive?" The modern man, no one denies, rather shrinks from the cares of matrimony. The majority of them, declares this talented novelist, "fail to find in the heedless ruck of cigarette smokers and matinee hat wearers a worthy parent for their children," You have only to walk through the London streets, she says, and count the shops devoted to feminine fall-falls, you have only to look at an ordinary blouse with its tuckings and puckerings, its inlayings and frillings and stitchings, to see that a very large proportion of a woman's time must be taken up by her raiment. It is marriage *versus* mercery, weddings *versus* shop-windows, according to Mrs. Steel. The masculine love of luxury as well as the feminine is surely, however, reponsible for the declining marriage rate.

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA,, AUGUST 29.

In the week ending 24th instant for which returns are to-day published there occurred in all India 3,691 plague deaths of which 2,515 were in the Bombay Presidency, 380 in the Mysore State and 701 in the Central Provinces including Berar.

POONA FREE FROM PLAGUE.

Proposed Electric Lighting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 29.

It is imperative to disabuse the public mind of the existence of plague in Poona City. There were three sporadic cases last week it is true, but since then the city has been perfectly free from the disease and every possible effort has been made by the authorities to prevent its reappearance, both in the city.

The suburban Municipalities have decided to light the principal streets in their limits with electric lights on the proposal of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., of Bombay to supply electric energy in Poona and its now remains for the Cantonment Committee to do likewise for the Cantonment.

PLAGUE IN PESHAWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 29.

An unexpected recrudescence of the plague has occurred in the Peshawar Cantonment. No fresh cases had been reported since the beginning of the month and it was hoped that the scourge had for the time disappeared. Within the last few days, however, four cases have occurred among syces living in the compound of the 19th Lancers' Mess all of which have terminated fatally.

P. W. D. SERVICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 29.

Mr. E. G. Mercer, Assistant Engineer, Burma, has resigned the service of Government.

Mr. W. Banks Gwyther, Superintending Engineer, Bengal, has been selected to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam in the P. W. D. during the absence of Mr. W. Macdonald who is proceeding to Europe shortly on medical leave.

AN UNPROTECTED CIRCULAR SAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since reading your recent article on the use of a steam-driven circular saw on the edge of a public thoroughfare without any fence ou guard, I have observed the machine at work day after day without any change in its surroundings. Last evening (28th instant), the saw was at work and a labourer was sitting on the saw-table quite near to the revolving blade. In the Annual Factory Report of the Bombay Presidency for last year, the Chief Factory Inspector proposed that special attention should be paid to the guarding of circular saws on account of the carelessness of the operatives. He refers to saws within factories and inaccessible to the public. Can it be possible that it is nobody's business to stop the use of a 30" circular saw in an open place and without any precautions, on the site of the original Y. M. C. A. Club,—Yours, etc.

COLABA.

NEW ADVISORY COUNCILS.

Press Opinions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 29.

Referring to the reforms suggested in the Government of India's letter on Legislative Councils the *Statesman* this morning writes :—"When we come to the all important question of the enlargement of the Imperial Legislative Council, we find the Government overwhelmed with the imperfections of their own plan, and modestly insisting that it is merely to be regarded as the best which they could produce with their unaided judgment. This apologetic attitude is by no means without justification. The New Imperial Legislative Council, as sketched in the scheme, will be far from adequately representative of all the classes which deserve to be considered. As the Government themselves remark, no provision is made for the representation of Municipalities, Universities, Trades Associations, European Planting and Industrial interests or Indian Commerce, and a Council which leaves out those essential elements is obviously defective and incomplete. The root of the difficulty lies in the necessity of maintaining a substantial official majority."

"THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS"

in a leading article this morning, says :—"Of the four changes forecasted by Mr. Morley in his Budget speech, three of them *viz.*, the new Advisory Councils, increase of Legislative Councils, and Budget Debate changes—are detailed in a lengthy letter from the Government of India. With the last-named reform we are thoroughly in agreement. The splitting-up of these debates in the manner suggested will do much to re-vivify a dead and wearisome formality into something which shall be of value both to the Government and the people. The success of an Advisory Council of Notables—or rather of landowners—is more problematic. It will depend so much upon the personalities of those concerned and upon the willingness of the Government to make the changes suggested by the members. For if the Notables find their views have no influence upon legislation or policy, much of the value of these Councils will evaporate. The increase in the size of the Legislative Councils is also a step that was bound to come sooner or later. It comes now in a guise very unfamiliar to the western mind. But this is an age of experiment and adventure. So we can express no surprise at the introduction of a rigid system of class representation. It is against the tendency that has become manifest in most other countries, and it is certainly an open question whether the bracing air of competition would not be a healthier atmosphere for the now rapidly awakening Mahomedan community than the hothouse of culture that the Government seems so anxious to introduce."

"THE BANDE MATARAM"

has a long and better article in the course of which it writes :—"The time honoured and truly imperial policy of "divide and rule" is now being utilised to its utmost extent. The gross and unblushing flattery of the Indian aristocracy, from the Ruling Chiefs to the pettiest Zemindar, has been for some time past the stock-in-trade of the Anglo-Indian. And it has materialised itself now in a Council of Notables. Let us not forget that the real issue of Indian politics is Despotism *versus* Democracy—and the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy hopes to prolong its tenure of arbitrary power by gradually allying itself with the Native Indian Ruling class. It also happens to satify that snobbishness which is in the blood of every Englishman."

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 29.

"PIONEER'S" GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Commenting on the reform proposals the *Pioneer* says:—It would be a poor acknowledgement of the frank request for a carefully considered comment on the schemes, sketched in outline, were we to come forward now with anything professing to be a complete criticism and exhaustive scrutiny We shall, therefore, make no such attempt. Although the proposals are avowedly provisional and tentative, it is unnecessary to insist on their high importance. Every point deserves, and should receive, mature consideration. We shall, therefore, at present, make no more than a very few general observations as to the scope and principle of the proposals which the Viceroy has submitted to public discussion. As already pointed out, the obvious intention of these reforms, writ large and clear on every page of Sir Harold Stuart's letter, is the desire to associate the classes, who have been called, and in fact are "the natural leaders of the people," more closely with the Imperial and Provincial policy and administration, in order to contrive their co-operation and to enlist their influence. Means are foreshadowed for securing for them in the new and enlarged Councils a part and place which cannot be usurped by the more pushing and sharper witted classes who work their way up by the aid of their own abilities and education. We are putting within their reach, it is pretty plain, the conclusion that these pushing classes are not likely, to hail the new schemes with much enthusiasm, and it would be surprising if they do not show unmistakable hostility. The Viceroy and the Government of India, however, with the full concurrence and approval of the Secretary of State in Council, have made a definite and deliberate choice on this point, and their decision must have far-reaching consequences. Recognising that Indian agency and Indian opinion should have greater share in the administration of the country, they are refusing to seek that assistance among the classes corresponding to the Mandarins and the literati of China, and are turning, instead, to the Chiefs and the provincial Nobility.

"The value of an Imperial Advisory Council, however, will be very much what the Government make it, and unless a real use be found for it, as undoubtedly may be done, there is little prospect of its ever possessing much vitality.

"As regards increased Legislative Councils, it would be obvious criticism that it will accord with the expressed aims for restoring officials to more intimate touch with the people, if some score of District and Divisional officials are to be taken away during the best working months of the year to dance attendance in the Calcutta Legislative Council while half a dozen other loiter in the Provincial capitals or like errand. But, no doubt, some working solution can be contrived and precaution likewise taken to prevent all this new legislative machinery being set in motion to turn out unnecessary enactments or to grind out windy oratory. We do not desire, at present, to discuss details and side issues. The main principles of the reforms are plain for all to read. Their far-reaching scope and development, that in all likelihood will follow, can hardly yet be realised."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 29.

The *Civil and Military Gazette*, in an article on new political reforms, writes :—

"Lord Lytton's far-sighted schemes of thirty years ago, had of course, to pass through the three stages described by Professor Abassig in the case of all new truths—Frontier Separation, Imperial Service, and Chiefs in Council. All these were first contrary to reason ; then opposed to revelation ; finally, everybody knew them before. The last stage Lord Lytton owes partly to able exponents, Lord Dufferin, Lord Curzon and Lord Minto, but more to occasion. This, Russia afforded twenty years ago and the use of Indian Chiefs in defence was then commenced by Lord Dufferin. Now, again the professional agitators have forwarded the cause and Lord Minto will use the aristocracy in counsel. Lord Lytton failed in both as in Frontier Separation, but only because, like all the prophets, he was before his time.

"No doubt he himself had adopted his ideas from others. For instance, Frontier Separation was first thought of by Sir Henry Durand, but this is the mark of great statesmen, to be able to grasp and utilise conceptions which would otherwise be sterile. Lord Lytton failed, we say. Utter failure, Mr. Morley called it, as regards the use of Chiefs' Counsel. But why?"

"His proposals were cut down at home to the measure announced at the Imperial assemblage of 1877 which has remained imperative at page 40, Vol. II. of his letters.

Lady Betty Balfour writes : The Government at home had not sanctioned Lord Lytton's proposals to establish an Indian Privy Council and Native Peerage. As for the use of Chiefs in defence, the leading soldiers and politicals of the day assembled in committee, condemned Lord Lytton's proposals. His Frontier Separation scheme was whittled down at home to something so futile that Lord Lytton dropped it. Even his laws for the restraint of sedition were repealed soon after his departure.

"In all these things Lord Lytton was before his time, but time has justified him. The development and completion of his scheme for the use of Indian Chiefs is now, we believe, in progress. His Frontier Separation scheme is achieved and successfully ; his legislation in restraint of sedition will doubtless be restored. Finally, the letter of the Government of India to all Local Governments, dated the 24th instant, which is now occupying the serious attention of the whole of India, has made a notable commencement in his proposed used of the aristocracy in counsel."

ASSAULT ON INSPECTOR PERCY.

Prisoner's Appeal to High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 29.

At the High Court to-day, before Justices Mitter and Fletcher K. N. Chaudhari moved on behalf of Jotish Chandra Roy against the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta's conviction of the petitioner of voluntarily causing hurt to Inspector Percy in the *Jugantar* Office, and the sentence of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships issued a Rule on the Magistrate to show cause why the petitioner should not be released on probation of good conduct, on entering into a bond, with his father as a surety, for a period of one year, the petitioner to appear and receive sentence when called upon; or why such other order should not be passed as to the High Court might seem proper.

In the meantime the petitioner was directed to be enlarged on bail.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. E. G. Turner, M. A. to act as Political Agent, Surgana, vice Mr. R. A. L. Moore, proceeding on leave, till relieved by Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, or pending further orders.

Mr. A. C. Wild, I. C. S., Acting Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 27th September, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. C. Datt, I. C. S., Joint Judge, Thana, is granted, from the date of relief, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with special leave for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. H. L. Hervey, I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, vice Mr. C. C. Datt, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. Hervey to try such cases as the Sessions Judge of Thana may make over to him for trial.

Mr. S. J. Murphy, I. C. S., Assistant Judge, Satara, to be Additional Sessions Judge, Poona, in addition to his own duties, and to pass orders and dispose of the case of Imperator *ex.* (1), Vyankatang Sambhusing and (2), Ramji Pande—Poona Sessions Case No. 6 of 1907—as directed by the High Court.

Mr. C. V. Vernon, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. E. G. L. Laird-MacGregor, I. C. S., Forest Settlement Officer, Kanara, is allowed an extension of privilege leave by ten days.

Mr. E. G. Turner, M. A. (Cantab), I. C. S. to act as Collector of Nasik and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Nasik District *vice* Mr. R. A. L. Moore, I. C. S., proceeding on leave, till relieved by Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Consequent on the promotion the Honourable Mr. W. T. Morison, I. C. S.—Mr. J. Sladen, B. A. (Oxon.) I.C.S., to be Senior Collector; and Mr. L. J. Mountford, I. C. S., to be Junior Collector.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, I. C. S., an Assistant Collector, Class II, in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for three weeks with effect from the 5th August.

Commander D. F. Vines, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, vice Commander N. F. J. Wilson, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 6th August.

Mr. N. G. Greensmith, Senior Pilot, Aden, is appointed to act as Port Officer, Aden, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Commander Dobson on privilege leave.

License to solemnize marriages is granted to the Reverend Roy, G. Godding of the Pentecostal Mission.

Mr. A. G. Wright, M. A. (Cantab and Aber.), Educational Inspector, Sind, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Captain T. S. Novis, I. M. S., to be Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Grant Medical College, vice Major A. F. W. King, I. M. S., proceeding on leave.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps :—Lieutenant Edmund Beecroft to be Captain, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st July.

Lieutenant Percy Ashworth Edwards to be Captain, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st July.

Second-Lieutenant Stuart Duncan Robertson to be Lieutenant vice Neale, resigned, Dated 1st February.

Second-Lieutenant Edward Bernard Cooke to be Lieutenant vice Beecroft, promoted. Dated 1st July.

Second-Lieutenant David Waits Kennedy to be Lieutenant vice Edwards, promoted. Dated 1st July.

Captain A. F. W. King I. M. S. is granted, from the date of relief, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date and one year's study leave in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to two years.

2nd Battalion Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Tebbs, V.D., is transferred to the Supernumerary list with effect from the 1st August.

Leave of absence out of India is granted to Captain (Honorary Major) E. R. Dangerfield, 1st Battalion Great Indian Peninsula, Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, for eighteen months from 14th September.

Consequent as the promotion of Mr. L. J. Mountford, I. C. S.,:—

Mr. P. J. Mead, B. A. (Cantab.), I. C. S., to be First Assistant.

Mr. A. D. Brown, B. A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., to be Second Assistant.

Captain T. S. Novis, I. M. S., to be Resident Surgeon, St. George's Hospital, vice Major A. F. W. King, I. M. S., proceeding on leave.

Captain J. L. Marjoribanks, M. D., D.P.H., I. M. S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Nasik, in addition to his own duties, from the date of departure of Captain T. S. Novis, I. M. S., and pending the arrival of Major C. T. Hudson, I. M. S.

Major C. T. Hudson, I. M. S., on relief by Major J. B. Smith, M.D., M.Ch., B. A. (Ireland), I. M. S., to take up his appointment as Civil Surgeon, Nasik.

Miss A. M. Benson, M. D., First Physician Pestanji Hormasji Kama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the date of relief.

Miss Mary M. G. Iles, M.D., B.S., (London) is appointed to act as First Physician during the absence of Miss Benson on leave.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor with effect from the 27th July :—Nawab Sidi Najaf Ali Khan *alias* Ebrahim Khan of Sachin to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

Mr. O. S. Martin, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent, with effect from the 1st April, 1907.

The following promotions and reversions are ordered in the Engineer Establishment :—

Mr. H. F. Beale, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary,—to be Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent.

Mr. Ali Akbar, M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary, outside the scale,—to be Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary.

GAIETY THEATRE.

"The Idler."

THE Bandmann Comedy Company staged "The Idler" last night to a rather poor house. "The Idler" turned out to be a play of much merit however, although the manner in which an innocent wife was decoyed into a compromising assignation with her would-be lover savoured rather too much of "East Lynn." The playing was all that could be desired however, and Mr. Sydney Pease as Sir John Harding the injured husband, acted with much power. Mr. Philip Sandars as the man whose brother Sir John Harding had shot in earlier days in the Back Woods and who is bent on revenge, had a part which exactly suited him, and he played it well. Miss Doreas Corebie, who always plays the elderly lady with so much humour, was as good as ever, and Miss Helen Grenville as the saucy seventeen year old was distinctly clever.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Bombay Rugby Tournament.

GYMKHANA BEAT ROYAL SCOTS.

As anticipated, yesterday there was a capital game in the semi-final of the above Tournament between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Royal Scots. The Cooperage again was in excellent condition and the wind was not sufficiently strong to help the team playing before it much. With the ball in the loose the Gymkhana were always the better and can claim to have the strongest three-quarter time of any as well as being very well served at half. Both Ash and Blair got the ball away excellently and Ward and Baker, especially both in attack and defence, were always where they were wanted and frequently gained considerable ground, being dangerous whenever the ball came to them. Gunnery was unfortunately are absentee owing to an injured hand through the bursting of a soda water bottle and Hayne came up to three-quarters. Vines went back and though not fit and on the show side did what was asked of him. The two packs were very evenly matched, but the fact that the Gymkhana so frequently got possession and heeled out well undoubtedly won them the game.

Though well served at back, the Scots were weak in their three-quarters, who lacked pace. There was a tendency amongst the halves to be off side and it was only determined tackling and rushing by their forwards that saved a bigger score. One does notneed a more energetic and keen referee than Mr. Cumberledge, and there was but one little hitch to a hard and sporting game won by the better side. The exhibition the Gymkhana gave suggests their making more than a good show against the West Ridings to-morrow. If Gunnery's hand is well enough to allow of him playing and strengthening an already good "three" line the Gymkhana will have quite a chance of keeping the Cup in Bombay.

From the kick-off, with the Gymkhana facing the Band Stand and playing with the wind, the Scots rushed for Baker and then Ward to clear and exchange kicks between Ash and Simpson left the game level. The Gymkhana then getting the ball out, Ward put in a run and gave to Baker who was well collared by Kerr when nearly in. The Scots were forced to touch down, but Vines knocking on from the kick out they were well up till the Civilian forwards worked play again to neutral ground. A good three-quarter move was followed by Ward making his mark, but Wells returned and Simpson putting in good work Ward was forced to touch down. For picking up in the scrum, the Scots were driven back only to come on again through Vines failing to gather but Ward kicked dead.

A good Gymkhana forward rush ended in Blair being rather nastily thrown by Simpson and Gillett pushing him as a warning to play the game. The referee warned them both. A long scrum followed, the Scots in possession, and with the ball just over half way Blair found touch to the "25." Ward getting going gave to Baker, but he was held before he could pass out and then Ash got it out to Blair who handed on to Hayne, but he passed badly. Blair next got well away and Ward kicking up tried a quick drop and a scrum followed on the line. From this Blair got the ball away to Ash and he in turn to Ward who ran in. His kick, a good one, went across to the left. [3-0.]

The kick out was charged down and Baker punting up the Gymkhana were again up till Lucas got round the blind side and gained ground with a well judged kick. Cooper next got away to the opposite "25" and his threes getting going Brickman tried a drop which went low and wide into touch near the goal line on the right. When the ball came out, however, the Gymkhana threes were very quick on them. Brickman then got the ball in a promising position but though Wells took a long finely he was held up. From a free for off-side Baker found touch well past the "25" and the forwards took it on to half way when Baker again chipped in with a point. Ash kicking Simpson was muddled by his own men and Ward getting on gave out to Hayne who muffed the pass. Ward again got going but was pulled back for forward just as the half time whistle went with the score as under :—

Bombay Gymkhana.....1 Try. (3 Pts.)
Royal Scots .....Nil.

With the Scots playing with the wind they were soon on the defensive after Gillett's kick off and Blair giving on to Ash he had an opening but passed too low. Up long kick gave to Ash who was also held. Blair put in a good dribble and Baker kicked over the line, but Simpson got there first. The kick out was finely returned by Ward past the "25" and another scrum followed on the goal, but were driven back and McLean got away, but from off side. Ward next gathered the ball cleverly and ran round, he might have got in, but gave to Palmer who scored to the left. Ward converted cleverly. [8-0.]

Soon after the kick-off Roy got away with a good dribble, but a free to the Scots was mis-judged by Blair. Palmer cleared for Simpson to find touch five yards off the goal line on the right. Vines saved a rush and then the forwards worked the ball away and the Scots threes were well marked when they got going. Gillett with Blair next put in a brilliant dribble to the opposite "25" for Vines to be tackled before he could clear a rush. Scrums followed but off Baker's kick Simpson made a mark followed by one by Baker off Cooper and he found touch near the "25" with a fine punt. Hayne next was pulled down by Kerr only two yards off the line and Gillett giving back to Ward he tried a drop which went to the right, Simpson knocked on when nicely away and from a free which Ash took he held Brickman up smartly. The Gymkhana forwards were getting the ball out well and Blair giving to Ash he passed out to Baker who put in a great run. He dashed right through the defending threes and beating Kerr for pace scored to the right between the flag and the post. Ward's was not a good place, going to the right. [11-0]

Some scrambly play followed and Vines found touch well just as the whistle went for full time.

The game consequently ended as under :—

Bombay Gymkhana....1 Goal 2 Tries (11 Pts.)
Royal Scots .....Nil.

The teams were as under :—

ROYAL SCOTS.			GYMKHANA.
Kerr	Back		Vines
Britman	3		Palmer
Simpson			Baker
Wells			Ward
McLean			Wayne
Lucas	Halves		Ash
Hough			Blair
Capewell	Forwards		Bamberger
Haigh			Roy
Haynes			Hotson
Cooper			Gilbert
Nash			Gillett
Glover			Moberley
Coe			Trevilian
Smith			Dunlop

POONA RACES.

Sixth Extra Meeting.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 29.

The following horses are struck out for Saturday's Sixth Extra Meeting :—

Tallyho Plate.—Nell Gwyne.
Stick Handicap.—Kour Sahib.
Sydney Plate.—Plover.
Losers Handicap,—Metal Maid Charles, Vocalist. The Earl, and Maraschino.
All Horse Plate.—Realm, Stirabout, Cinder Bell, Maddington and Baritone.
Beginners Plate.—Poseidon, Express, Scipio, Seb and Squire.
Khandalla Plate.—Eed, Peculiar, Monsoon, Young Kaiser and Talisman.
Welter Consolation Plate.—Rossi, Refuge Boy, and Devil's Dance.
N. B. Khandalla Plate.—1 1/4 miles owing to the number of horses left in this race, will be divided and two races given.

The following is the draw for the Khandalla Plate.—

First Division.—Nizam, Panala II, Swordsman, Commander, Bendigo, Arab, Lord, Gladiator, Sobeil, Makhoot Skylark, Sermust, Petroleum, Money Spinner and Royal.

Second Division.—Moonim, Young Kohinoor, Multiform, Lot go, Madras, Ajax, Precious, Alms, Antics, Egypt, Moorcod, Remembrance, Once and High-born.

The following is the draw for the Beginners Plate.—

First Division.—Maddaries, Mudrid, Hazza, Saeed, Madras, Thuryar, Zir, Amood, Intiyas, Glass, Meerjan, Baroda, Sedan, Herricul, Caroon and Madras.

Second Division.—Moscow, Little Sanaya, Company, Jalmood, Lucky Prince, Lender, Peregrine, Engine Salanic, Young Lomond, Elector, Gold Mint, Intakia, Fazil, Rackban and Lucky Shot.

POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

Poona Gymkhana vs. 26th Light Cavalry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 28.

The third game of this tournament was Poona Gymkhana *vs.* 26th Light Cavalry. The meeting of these two teams furnished an exciting and spirited struggle. The Poona Gymkhana were fortunate in their excellent selection of players consisting of Captains Talbot of the 17th Lancers, Wright of the Supply and Transport Corps, Kight of the 14th Mahrattas and Lucas of the Bombay Bodyguard. Both the teams were equally matched and played remarkably well, disputing every little advantage. In the first two chukkers they played off each other for all they were worth, with brilliant gallopings and fast play. Both the goals were well defended and neither side could score. In the third bout, however, the Cavalry made a hot rush on the enemy's posts and Collam sent the ball flying between the Gymkhana flags amidst cheers. Offside against the Gymkhana was soon taken advantage of to send the ball through a second time. The Gymkhana however, were not slow in retaliating. In the fourth chukker they successfully assaulted the Cavalry flags and Talbot scored a major point.

As luck would have it offside was given against the cavalrymen and Talbot sent the ball for a second time between the Cavalry flags, thus equalising. Another offside against the Cavalry, but nothing resulted, Moir the back averting the disaster. An exciting round followed and both the goals were stoutly defended. A sad mishap happened in this chukker. When the Cavalry were having a rush on the Gymkhana flags the pony on which Summers was riding tripped, and both horse and rider rolled over the ground but fortunately neither of them was hurt. With a tie resulting, the teams had to play off till the winning goal was scored. Accordingly, as prescribed by the rules, the goal posts were widened twice their regulation width and when they commenced play the Gymkhana lost no time in securing possession of the ball and with a splendid run Wright sent the ball between the Cavalry flags amidst great applause. The Poona Gymkhana won by three goals to two.

Teams.—Poona Gymkhana :—Captain Talbot, Captain Wright, Captain Light, and Captain Lucas (Back).

26th Light Cavalry.—Mr. Collam, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Summers and Mr. Moir (Back).

Umpires.—Colonel Forbes and Captain Tomkinson.

RESULT :—

Poona Gymkhana..... 3 Goals.
26th Light Cavalry..... 2 Goals.

The Semi-finals will be played on Friday the 30th Instant and the Finals, on Monday the 2nd September.

NORTHERN INDIA RACQUET TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 29.

Entrier for the Northern India Racquet tournament will close on September 16th, and though, so far, they are not as numerous as they might be, there is no reason to suppose that the tournament will not be a success.

Mr. C. E. Bunbury, I. C. S., is giving a fine Challenge Cup open to all amateurs in India, and Major Sheppard, R. E., the Murree Cup for the Regimental Doubles. There is a prize for Public Schools Doubles and a Handicap Competition for doubles, the last remaining open till September the 23rd.

Mr. Alexander of the 11th Lancers is Honorary Secretary.

THE HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

The services of the undermentioned Honorary Presidency Magistrates are assigned to the respective localities mentioned against their names :—

GIRGAUM BENCH.

Mr. Abdeali Mahomedali Kajiji, B. A., L. L. B., (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. John Begg, F. R. I. B. A.
Mr. Damodar Gordandas Sukhadwalla.
Khan Bahadur Darasha Rattonji Chiobghar.
Sir David Sassoon Jacob, Kt.
Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji.
Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote.
Mr. A. F. Ferguson.
Mr. F. F. Gordon.
Mr. Gulam Hoosein Allana.
Mr. Frank Harrison.
The Honourable A. Hill-Trevor.
Mr. Jagmohandas Vandravandas.
Mr. Jehangir Bamonji Petit.
Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, B.A.
Mr. Kalliandas Keshowdas.
Mr. Kamruddin.
Mr. Mathuradas Gokuldas.
Mr. James Anderson Dickson MacBain.
Dr. Meherjibhai Rustomji Sethna, L.M. and S.
Mr. Motilal Jamnadas Shevaklal Shroff.
Mr. Nagardas Narottumdas Nanavati, B.A., LL.B.
Dr. Nanabhoy Nowroji Katruck, L.M. and S.
Mr. S. A. Nathan.
Mr. Nowroji Sorabji Bengali.
Mr. Pestonji Naserwanji Wadia.
Mr. G. C. Plinston.
Mr. Purshotamdas Mangaldas.
Rao Bahadur Rangnath Sadashiv Jayakar.
Mr. Shellim Ezekiel Shellim.
Mr. A. M. Tod.
Dr. E. F. Underwood, M.D.
Dr. A. G. Viegas, L.M. and S.

MAZAGAON BENCH.

Khan Bahadur Abdur Razak bin Curtas.
Mr. Agasha Rukhsha.
Mr. Amiruddin Tyebji.
Mr. Anandji Nanji.
Mr. Anandrao Narayen Dabholkar.
Mr. S. G. D. Andrews.
Dr. Dinanath B. Naik Dandekar, L. M. and S.
Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bamonji Petit.
Mr. Furdunji Jamsedji Parukh.
Mr. Furdunji Merwanji Banaji.
Dr. Cajeton Fernandez, M. D., L. M. and S.
Mr. Framroz Rustomji Joshi.
Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Vahid.
Mr. Hirachand Nemchand Javeri.
Mr. Raphael Hyeem Simion Isaacs.
Sir. Jamsedji Jijibhoy, Bart.
Mr. Jamshedji Khareedji Jamshedji.
Mr. Khurshedji Rustomji Cama.
Mr. Alexander Richard King.
Mr. A. W. Lester.
Mr. George Lund.
Khan Saheb Kaji Mahomedally Murgay.
Mr. Mahomedbhai Nensi Khairaj.
Mr. Nowroji Jehangirji Gamadia.
Mr. Phiroz Khuraetji Setna.
Mr. Raoji Vinayekrao Jaggonnath Shankarshetat.
Mr. H. Stanley Reed.
Mr. Charles Bradshaw Robinson.
Mr. Rustomji Behramji Jijibhoy.
Mr. Rustomji Jamshedji Jijibhoy.
Mr. Shapurji Bujorji Bharucha.
Mr. Shavak Rattonji Bamonji.
Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.
Mr. J. P. Watson.

DADAR BENCH.

Mr. E F Allum.
Mr. Balkrishna Vinayeck Vasudeo, B.A.
Khan Bahadur Bamonji Behramji Patel.
Mr. Bhowanishankar Narandas Motiwalla.
Lt.-Col. W. G. R. Cordue, R. E.
Dr. D. A. De Monte, M. D.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Mr. Framji Dorabji Framji Pandey.
Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal.
Mr. H. R. Greaves,
Mr. Haji Yusuff Haji Ismail Sobani.
Mr. Hormusji Lunjibhai Batliwalla.
Mr. Jamsetji Maneckji Framji Patel.
Mr. Jehangir Edulji Dawar.
Mr. Kawasji Dadabhoy Dubash.
Mr. Kalianji Amerchand.
Mr. A. K. Leslie.
Mr. Madhowdas Gokuldas L. Pasta.
Mr. Manmohandas Ramji Hora.
Mr. James MacDonald.
Mr. Kazi Mahomed Saleh Londay.
Mr. Mahomedbhai Karimbhai.
Mr. O. V. Muller, M. A.
Rao Baha dur Narayen Trimbuck Vaidya.
Mr. Nasserwanji Nowroji Wadia.
Mr. Phirozsha Bamonji Jijibhoy Dadabhoy.
Mr. J. F. Pereira.
Mr. Rattonji Jamshetji Tata.
Mr. J. F. Rodrigues.
Mr. Rustomji Sorabji Paruwalla.
Mr. Tribhuvandas Mangaldas.
Mr. Vinayek Sadanand Joshi.
The Honourable Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 29.

The depression in Orissa yesterday has practically disappeared but its effect is still shown in the southerly position of the eastern end of the trough low pressure.

The Bay current has strengthened considerably and given nearly general rain in the North-East of India and in the eastern half of the United Provinces.

The Arabian Sea current, on the other hand, is very weak in its field and the weather has been almost dry except on the West Coast and in the eastern half of the Central Provinces, and there the rainfall has been light.

The disturbance in the north has passed away.

In Burma, the rainfall has been nearly general on the coast and local in the interior. The principal amounts are Tavoy 3 inches, Thayetmyo 1 and Bhamo 3/4. Cloud has increased and is now moderate and the air contains the usual amount of moisture, while the temperature is normal.

In the North-Eeast of India and Orissa, nearly general rain has fallen, except in Assam where there has been local rain, Silchar reporting 2 inches. Cherrapoonjee 3 inches, Chittagong 1, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Purnea and Patna 1 1/2, Darbhanga and Gaya 2, and Haza

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, AUGUST 26.

THE CITY PALACE.

THE City Palace has been *en fete* the past week on account of the birth of the new Prince, and will continue to be so until all the ceremonies and formalities connected with the occasion are over. After the presentation of congratulatory *nuzzars* from the Prime Minister and the Departmental Ministers and Noblemen about His Highness' person, jewels and other presents were forwarded to the young Prince and his happy mother from the Toshakhana. His Highness was engaged a good portion of yesterday and the day before in receiving *nuzzars* from the Palace and Sarf-i-khas officials, including the Jemadars of the different Nazms. The Secretaries of the various Departments waited upon His Highness this evening, and a whole week has been fixed for receiving *nuzzars* from all the officials of the State, a day being fixed for each Department.

NAWAB SULTAN-UL-MULK, BAHADUR.

It is announced that the health of Nawab Sultan-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, is now much improved and that a complete recovery is hoped for. All thanks are due to Colonel Gimlette for his indefatigable attendance upon the young nobleman, to whose care and attention all the good results are attributable.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The re-organization scheme of the General Branch of the Public Works Department has been sanctioned by His Highness, whereby radical changes result. Mr. Fazl Muraj, when he was Superintending Engineer, was directed to submit a scheme, but the first one presented by him was found to be unsuitable, and he was asked to get up a more liberal and elaborate one, which may be said to be the ground-work of the one that has now been approved by His Highness, after it had undergone considerable modification at the hands of the Assistant Minister, Finance. The scheme provides for two Assistant Superintending Engineers, between whom the Dominions will be divided and they will be placed under the control of the Superintending Engineer. There will be seven Executive Engineers and twelve Assistant or District Engineers. Each district will be in charge of one of these, no officer below the grade of Assistant Engineer being given charge of a district. Elaborate provision is made for these officers to tour for eight months in the year within their respective jurisdictions. The principles on which these new arrangement are made are all that could be desired, and with Mr. Fazl Muraj at the head as Secretary to the Department, it is hoped the personnel will be likewise improved and regulated. The salary and allowance attached to each office are sufficiently liberal to attract the best men available for service in the Department, who will bring with them the required energy, efficiency, and honesty, and remove the reproach which has been attached to it for a long time. The scheme refers to the working of the General Branch alone, and does not affect the Irrigation Branch, which is presided over by Mr. G. J. Perram, C.I.E.

THE HIGH COURT.

The topic of the present time is the appointment of Mr. P. Rangiah Naidu, Barrister-at-Law, to a seat on the bench of the High Court in place of the late Bakshi Raghunath Pershad. It is now nearly five months since the demise of that much-respected officer and a good deal of speculation has been rife as to the nomination of his successor. The papers connected with the appointment had been lying with His Highness for over four months, and the firman containing the appointment was received by His Excellency the Minister on Saturday last. The nomination of Mr. Rangiah completes the list of Judges of the High Court, who are all of them Barristers-at-Law; and there is now every prospect of the work going on there without any hitch or delay. Mr. Rangiah is an old servant of the Sarf-i-khas, being attached to the Peshi Secretary's Office, who was sent to England at the expense of Government to qualify for the Bar. He returned about eight years ago, since when he has, with the permission of His Highness, been practising as an Advocate in the City and Residency Courts. Although there is nothing strange about the appointment, it cannot be denied that the nomination of Mr. Rangiah Naidu has been received with some surprise in certain quarters, but it has to be borne in mind that the appointment has been made by His Highness. Apart from this consideration, it can safely be predicted that with his long experience of the local courts, added to his sound common sense and amiable disposition, Mr. Rangiah will be quite up to the level of his colleagues in the discharge of his various duties. Another aspect of the matter should not be lost sight of: the members of the Bar should be extremely thankful to His Highness that one of their own body has been selected and elevated to the Bench, about which there has been so much fuss made by them ever since the death of the late Mr. Justice Kamrudeen.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION,

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th August 1907.

Difference in longitude allowed for.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	29	9	20 a m	3	0
Teheran	29	12	10 p m	2	9
Suez	29	2	20 p m	0	34

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p. m., 29th Aug. 1907.

	Latest Date.	Maximum Time. Hrs.	Mts.	Minimum Time. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta	29th Aug. 1907.	1	18	0	2
„ Karachee	Ditto	0	28	0	1
„ Madras	Ditto	0	30	0	7

NOTICES.

The Anglo-American Company notify that service gunboats between Trinidad and Amacura for telegrams destined for Venezuela have again been suspended. (27-6-06).

During the strike of Telegraph operators' telegrams for all places in United States, America, except New York City and Boston are subject to delay, and can only be forwarded at sender's risk. (14-8-07).

Cable Clara Maranhas interrupted. (22-8-07).

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	2	1	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	9
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Mamalatpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	2	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	1	14
G Mahim and Worli	3	2	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	15
Total	10	7	98
Total plague deaths to date	140,934		
Same date last year	0	0	149

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
7	6

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE VEILS OF THE HOUR.

The long veils of this season are indeed lovely; so lovely that they make the most simple hat look elaborate and costly, says our lady correspondent in Paris. The slight note of black, which is now considered so desirable, is often introduced in the veil, as, for example, a three-yard length of palest peach chiffon edged all round with a fragile insertion of black and—at the extreme edge—with a row of black satin ribbon. When this veil is thrown back over a light summer hat, the effect is quite enchanting, and the same may be said of veils of palest blue chiffon or net, with motifs of black Chantilly inserted in the corners and a frill of black chiffon all round the edge. When the veil is very elaborate, it is good taste to have the hat moderately plain; a really plain hat hardly exists at this moment, except the dear old Panama, which is singing its swan song. Immense bows of ribbon—arranged at either side of the large cloche hat and joined by a flat band—are often used on hats which are destined to be a companied by one of the new veils and the ribbons harmonize, or contrast, with the veil material in a peculiarly attractive way. For hats of ivory or pale burnt straw nothing can be prettier than at long veil of palest biscuit Alencon net, with a deep hem all round and above this hem an insertion of fine lace, or the same veil with the insertion of lace and an edge of black velvet ribbon.

EVENING DRESSES AND WRAPS.

The picture frock reigns supreme in the realm of evening wear, and even in this connection a hint of black is looked upon as a very important addition to set off the charms of the new shades. Most of these picture dresses are carried out in thick soft satin in lovely tones of "sunset blue," "old rose," lavender, or pale La France pink, a huge black rose or cluster of black lilies tucked into the front of the corsage, giving a decided note of individuality to the scheme. The erstwhile popular tucker has besides been revived with enthusiasm, and adds appreciably to the picturesqueness of the toilette, the fulness of, the bodice being usually drawn to a point in the centre, and hidden under the blossoms of black velvet. The ecclesiastical appearance of numbers of the new wraps, which are cut into cope form, is still further heightened by the tortuous trimmings of soutache, which completely cover the material. This is especially noticeable in the case of the elaborate cloaks of soft cream satin, which are worked all over in cream soutache, outlined with the narrowest gold braid, the little "bib" which heads the wrap, and which is cut out in a deep round at the neck, being hung with ball tassels some ten inches in depth, composed alternately of padded gold tissue and cream chenille, the balls being suspended from thick twisted cords likewise designed in cream and gold. Another form which the wrap has taken—and which will probably cause members of the medical faculty in every health resort in Europe to regard their patients as lunatics of an almost dangerous order—is that which is simply composed of three narrow panels of heavily embroidered cloth hemmed with satin, the open spaces between each—which are almost as wide as the panels themselves, and reveal the light flimsy gown underneath—being bridged over with narrow straps of satin or cloth, caught with tiny oval buckles of the same material. Such a wrap cannot possibly supply any useful protection on chilly evenings on the plage or the veranda of the hotel, and the woman who adopts it so enthusiastically will probably "suffer to be beautiful" in the truest sense of the quaint French saying.

LACE TAFETAS COATS.

The filet lace promises to become almost as ubiquitous as the Irish lace has been the last two or three years. The most chic little sac coats are fashioned from this pretty lace, and combined with various materials. Elegant theatre wraps of shantung in delicate pastel shades, elaborately interspersed with entredeux and motifs of filet guipure in the same tone, are most useful for summer evenings. These are made without sleeves, and seem full of long points and tassels; they are easily thrown over the shoulders, and are so light they do not crush the daintiest of muslins and laces. Taffetas coats in black and colours are useful and smart additions to the afternoon and dressier frocks. These are still built on the man's morning cut-away style. A rather novel design is in the form of a double-breasted waistcoat, cut off square at the waist line, the skirt of the coat starting from the spot where the buttons finish the vest. These buttons may be in the flat covered mould of taffeta or paste, old silver, or enamel buttons looks very chic. A pretty gown in pastel pink mousseline de soie with strappings of inch-wide velvet ribbon in conventional pattern on the lower part of the skirt and a deep tone of vieux rose taffetas coat in the fashion just described makes a delightful gown for any special function. The sleeves are cut all in one with the waistcoat, giving the sloping shoulder; the sleeve itself is cut fairly long and full in a modified Japanese style, and simply doubled back and faced with velvet and fastened with paste buttons.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDER.

"Bombay Government Gazette," August 29.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The leave on medical certificate for one month granted to Mr Manchhubhai Narsidas Choksi, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dhulia, is extended by one month.

Mr Vaman Ramchandra Kulkarni, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Erandol, to do duty as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dhulia.

Mr Bhogilal Narandas Shah, B A, LL B, to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge, Erandol, vice Mr Vaman Ramchandra Kulkarni.

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend the appointment of Mr Jagannath Atmaram Samant, B A, LL B, as Joint Second ClassSubordinate Judge, Karad, for a further period of two months from the 31st August.

Mr Keshavial Vithaldas Desai, B A, LL B, Acting Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, Nadiad, to be Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge.

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend the period of the appointment of Mr Vedavyas Narasinha Navaratna as Additional Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge at Kumta for a further period of two months from the 4th September.

Mr Damodar Waman Bhat, Acting First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, Dhulia, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days with effect from the 13th August.

Mr Pandurang Shridhar Pathak, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Bhusaval, to act as First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, Dhulia, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Damodar Waman Bhat.

Mr Pandurang Shridhar Pathak, Acting First Class Subordinate Judge of Dhulia, is invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500.

Messrs Narayan Vishwanath Biniwale and Bhikaji Govind Desai, Clerks of the Subordinate Judge's Courts at Tasgaon and Vita respectively in the Satara District, were in charge of the current duties of those Courts, in addition to their own, from the 30th June to the 9th July, both days inclusive.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Kripashankar Bhagvan Vyas, on return to duty, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Broach.

Mr Jamiatram Raghuram Jokhagar, B A, on relief, to act as District Deputy Collector, Broach, Mr Gulabbhai Kanthadji Desai, L C E, reverting.

Mr Hashmatrai Anuprai to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind.

Mr Rochiram Asumal to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind.

Mr P R Hanson to be substantive pro-tem. Fifth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr Rochiram Asumal promoted.

Mr Jessaing Kimatsing to be substantive pro-tem. Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind, pending further orders.

Mr Ilahibaksh Kadirbaksh to continue to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr E Sands, pending further orders.

Mr Rochiram Asumal to be substantive pro-tem. Fifth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr Gobindram Salamatrai on deputation.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SALT, OPIUM AND ABKARI.

Mr C C Hurst, District Abkari Inspector, Athni, North Circle, Belgaum District, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 1st August, and Mr A L Tulsing, Abkari Sub-Inspector, Athni South Circle, appointed to act for him.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath instantly imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. Beware of dangerous substitutes. Permanganate of Potash Crystals are Poisonous, as Coroners' Inquests have proved. "Condys Fluid" contains NO Permanganate of Potash and is non-poisonous. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. See that Condy's Fluid is on the label. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

BY THE WAY.

EMPIRE DAY IN THE COLONIES.

WE take this extract from the Australasian 'Review of Reviews," just to hand: "If anyone has foolish doubts as to the loyalty of the Colonies, they should visit Australia on Empire Day, when the children of the State schools sing patriotic songs and listen to patriotic addresses, and the flag is saluted. Empire Day was celebrated with great enthusiasm. It is a splendid institution, likely to become permanent and meaningful as America's Fourth of July, and is going to be one of the finest for perpetuating patriotism and loyalty. The education to the school-children cannot be over-estimated, and the idea which suggested the setting apart of the day for the celebration of Empire sentiments was a happy one. It is doing more than could be guessed to stimulate the interest of the rising generation in the existence and unity of the Empire."

AN ANCIENT SURVIVAL.

It is suggested by a correspondent that the last survival of a very ancient form of dress, which once prevailed over Northern Europe, is to be recognised in the country labourer's smock-frock. In the Highlands of Scotland it lingered long, disappearing finally in the Western Isles. Walter Scott describes it in the "Legend of Montrose," chapter xvii. Speaking of Ranald MacEagh's disguise in Montrose's camp, he says:—"The dress of the old man had, in the meantime, become changed from the tartan of his clan to a sort of clothing peculiar to the men of the distant isles, resembling a waistcoat with sleeves, and a petticoat, all made in one piece. This dress was laced from top to bottom in front, and bore some resemblance to that called Polonaise, still worn by children, in Scotland, of the lower ranks. The tartan hose and bonnet completed the dress, which old men of the last century remembered well to have seen worn by the distant islesmen who came to the Earl of Mar's standard in the year 1715."

AN HISTORICAL BOX.

Among the minor exhibits at the Liverpool Septcentenary Exhibition is a little cardboard box which has a curious history. It is about 3 1/2 inches by 2 1/2 inches wide, and is beautifully covered with black and yellow split straw arranged in geometrical patterns. It is one of the articles made by the French prisoners during the Napoleonic wars, who were shut up in the Tower Buildings, which stood, till very recently, at the bottom of Water-street It was probably intended for use as a puff-box. This and similar articles were made by the prisoners and let down by cords in net bags from the Tower, in order that the charitably disposed might take them in exchange for tobacco or cash.

A QUESTIONABLE ACQUISITION.

Isle Royale, the island which, according to a dubious report, some misguided Canadian has annexed on behalf of the British Crown, is just south of the international boundary line through Lake Superior. Except that there is some talk of mining for copper there—the Indians are said to have mined for copper there at one time, and best copper in the world comes from the neighbouring shores—the island is not a particularly interesting piece of territory. Strategically it is of no consequence, because Lake Superior, great inland sea as it is, is neutralised by treaty. For a hundred years there have been no warships on the Great Lakes. The frontier between the United States and Canada is one of the longest frontiers in the world and the most artificial, yet frontier questions have never caused the firing of a shot.

THE "GOOSEBERRY."

"A. C. P." asks whether any of our readers can throw any light on the origin of the phrase "to play gooseberry "and on its exact meaning—whether the person playing gooseberry is present as a chaperone, or accidentally finds himself or herself a third party. The usual authorities do not give much help. The "gooseberry" is defined by the Oxford Dictionary as "a chaperon or one who 'plays propriety' with a pair of lovers." The general use, however, seems to be to play the part of chaperon without spoiling sport Thus, in the earliest example of the phrase (1837) cited in the Oxford Dictionary we are told that "to play gooseberry is to give a pretext to two young people to be together." As to the origin of the phrase, the fact that no earlier instance of its use has been found points to its being comparatively modern slang. As there is no orthodox explanation of the metaphor which must be hidden in the phrase, conjecture is free. Parallel slang expressions quoted in the Oxford Dictionary are "gooseberry-picker" (chaperon) and "goosebrry picking" (chaperoning), and perhaps this is the full original form. Is it too fanciful to suppose that the "gooseberry picker" is an obliging chaperon who goes a-gathering gooseberries as an excuse for keeping out of the way as much as possible? But then, why not "to play blackberry"?

MR. RIDER HAGGARD AND WELSH.

Mr. Rider Haggard, who visited North Wales as a member of the Sea Erosion Committee, became, it is said, even more interested in the fate of the Welsh language than in that of the Welsh coast. At Carnarvon, accompanying Dr. Jehu, a fellow-commissioner to the book-shop, he was much surprised to hear his friend conducting his conversation with the bookseller in Welsh. He became eager in his inquiries about the native tongue—whether it was still commonly spoken in the remoter districts, whether it was declining or advancing, whether it has any literary output, and so forth. When he learned of the flourishing state of the language and the native literature, Mr. Haggard expressed his great gratification. He did not, he said, like to see an old language or any other characteristic of an ancient race die out. He remarked that some time ago someone wrote to him for permission to translate one of his novels into Welsh, and he readily gave it, but he could not say with what result.

THE GERMAN SAILOR.

A rather free-spoken personal impression of the German sailor is contributed by a correspondent who has lately visited Kiel :—There is a popular saying in Kiel that "every second man here is a marine," and indeed, in spite of the absence of the fleet for manœuvres, it was remarkable to see so many sailors about. Soldiers are not visible at all, and the huge barrack is entirely maintained for bluejackets and marines; the officers seem to wear uniform and sword at all times and on all occasions. There is a certain heaviness and luminess in the German figure that somewhat detracts from the smartness of both officers and men, and the art of the Naval tailor in Germany has not yet reached its highest development; the stuff is good—both the robust flesh and the cloth that covers it—but there is no smart fit.

SPANISH IN EGYPT.

According to a recent estimate in the "Egyptian Gazette," Spanish is spoken by no fewer than 20,000 persons in Egypt. Of this number, hardly any are Spanish by birth or Catholics by religion. The Spanish colony is one of the smallest in Egypt—very little larger than the Norwegian, which boasts of a fully accredited Consul-General to protect the interests of hardly more than three subjects. The 20,000 Spanish-speaking inhabitants of Egypt are Jews, but not the Jews descended from those who were driven from Spain in 1492 by Ferdinand and Isabella. These in the course of time merged their Castilian in the Arabic, which is closely akin to the modern "Hebrew" of Syria and Palestine. The 20,000 Spanish-speaking Jews of Egypt are later arrivals, whose travels from Spain to their final settlement in Egypt have led by circuitous paths through many parts of the Levant. The Spanish and Spanish Jew element appears, indeed, to be especially strong in the Turkish Empire. There are two Spanish papers published at Constantinople, two at Salonica, four at Smyrna, one at Philippoli, and three at Sofia. To this list may be added one, the "Vara," recently founded in Cairo by a cultivated Spanish Jew, M. Abraham Galanto, who not long ago delivered a lecture at the Egyptian Institute on the Spanish language in the Orient. The lecture has since been printed in pamphlet form, and it abounds in many curious facts respecting this singular survival of Spanish, notwithstanding the decay of Spanish power and commerce, after a lapse of more than four centuries.

ALLURING DENTISTS.

The Cambridge Children's Dental Institute the other day began its work of examining the teeth of Cambridge school children, and some startling results were declared. Of the first thirteen children examined, none over eight years of age, only two had entirely sound teeth. In every other case the permanent molars of each child were diseased. In all except one case these teeth were capable of being saved if attended to, but in a year or two most of them would be hopelessly decayed. The parents are said to be co-operating cordially with the Institute, and every effort is being made to conciliate the youngsters themselves. Instead of the usual dismal waiting-rooms, made more dismal by dead and gone illustrated papers and grievous photographic albums of the beauties of Great Britain, there is a sort of nursery waiting-room, furnished with rocking horses, games, blackboards, coloured chalks, picture blocks, and so on.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

OFF THE STAGE AND ON.

YOUR writer of farces is always a most serious-faced man. He walks the earth with the lowered brows of the calculator, and the stranger might take him to be a professor of mathematics or the inventor of a new system for breaking the bank at Monte Carlo. Pinero was a much graver-looking man when he was engaged in writing such pieces as "The Magistrate, The Cabinet Minister, and The Schoolmistress." His eyebrows were much thicker and much nearer his eyelids when he was writing for Mrs. John Wood and Arthur Cecil and John Clayton. The fact is, farce-writing is a very serious business, and is usually undertaken only by persons who are very serious thinkers. To be in the farce-writing mood is to have weighing upon one's mind (not necessarily upon one's conscience) all the dreadful things that go to make up the petitioner's "case" in a divorce action. Indeed, farce, particularly farce of French origin, is usually composed almost exclusively of those suspicious events which, rightly or wrongly, lead a husband or a wife to seek the Law's permission to untie the matrimonial slip-knot. In real life, the recital of these events by petitioner's counsel ends in the pronouncement of a decree nisi. On the stage, in the life of farce, they end in a "satisfactory explanation" and a reconciliatory banquet.

RESPONDENT'S COUNSEL.

The work of the farce-writer, as I have said, is very serious work—that is to say, the accomplishment of it is very serious work. Having first of all got his hero or his heroine, his husband or his wife, into as grave a mess as any that Sir Gorall Barnes, or Mr. Justice Bucknill, or Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane ever put his wig on to investigate, the farce-writer then turns round and works for all he is worth to prove his victim innocent. He begins by being respondent's accuser and ends by being respondent's counsel. And so hot does he make the water into which he gets his flighty husband or his frivolous wife that he often finds himself at his wits' and to know how to pull the poor wronged creature out of it. It is this that makes the farce-writer such a serious-looking man. His first and second acts give him little or no anxiety. But his third causes a sense of gloom to pervade his soul. He has done the mischief, perhaps, in a couple of weeks. But he feels that a couple of years may not suffice him for undoing it again. You can pull a wisp of thread into a hopeless maze of tight little loops at one short jerk, but you can't disentangle it in that way. It is to this uncomfortable and demoralising conclusion that the farce-writer usually comes when he has written the "curtain" of his second act. And it is this that makes him so grave a man.

"A NIGHT OUT."

Georges Feydeau and Maurice Desvallieres must have been two of the most miserable men in Paris when they had finished the second act of their farce "A Night Out," which has just been revived at the Criterion. Surely no man or men ever surrounded a hare brained husband in circumstances so painfully suspicious, so absolutely impossible to explain, as those in which Messrs. Feydeau and Desvallieres enveloped the wretched Joseph Pinglet. How they could ever have hoped to extricate him from the tangle, and send him home unharmed to his devoted, if somewhat too voluble wife, is more that the brain of ordinary mortal is capable of imagining. Perhaps they did not hope to extricate him. Perhaps the first and second acts were merely a speculation, and the authors said to themselves, "If a way of extrication does not come of its own accord, if light does not come down to our aid from the skies, we must abandon all idea of a third act, and tone down what we have written into problem comedy." No one could have been more surprised than the writes themselves when Joseph Pinglet and Paillard's pretty wife, Marcelle got safely out of the amazingly risky consequences of their exciting visit to the Hotel Mascotte. If, however, it was by the authors' design and ingenuity that "A Night Out" came by a last act made up of happy disentanglement, all I can say is that Messrs. Feydeau and Desvallieres ought to be compelled, by the law of Christian charity, to go to the assistance of a friend of mine who for three or four years has diligently been endeavouring rescue his hero and heroine from the maelstrom of muddle he pushed them into at the beginning of his play.

SOME CLEVER PEOPLE AT THE "CRI."

Mr. George Giddens is once again an ideal Pinglet As I explained in my notes last week on this popular comedian's childhood, Mr. Giddens was born, or at all events bred, to play the part of the man who, meaning no mischief, nevertheless manages in some unfortunate way to be the cause of no end of ifs. His performance at the Criterion is the funniest thing in London, and playgoers who renew their acquaintance with Messrs. Feydeau and Desvallieres's story of Pinglet's adventures at the shady little Hotel Mascotte will laugh until they are as limp as rag dolls. In the part of the innocent Marcelle, Miss. Marguerite Leslie does what Miss. Fannie Ward did it some few years ago at the Vaudeville—looks remarkably pretty and plays with considerable lightness and liveliness. Pinglet, however, must notice some difference in the matter of the new Marcelle's size. Miss. Fannie Ward is decidedly petite; Miss. Marguerite Leslie is decidedly otherwise—though she is not (let me make haste to get this out) by any manner of means the ordinary plum madame of French farce. Miss. Leslie is "divinely tall" and uncommonly graceful, and perhaps on that account one feels she might be better employed in comedy. Not to beat about the bush, Miss Leslie (if the authors of "A Night Out" will pardon me for saying so) strikes one as having too good an appearance for her present work.

SOME OF THE CHARACTERS.

I think it was Mr. Seymour Hicks who, at the Vaudeville, ran about in the part of Paillard, Marcelle's architect-husband—the young gentleman who so nearly becomes the architect of his own misfortune through his neglect of his beautiful wife. I seem to have some sort of recollection of trying to count Paillard among the leading characters of the farce, and of being unable to do so because he would not stand still long enough to be counted. It must have been Mr. Seymour Hicks. At the Criterion it is Mr. Bertram Greer, a young actor who for some five or six years has been a prominent member of Sir Charles Wyndham's company, and who on one or two occasions—in "The Bride and Bridegroom," if my memory is not playing a trick upon my pen—has appeared on the stage in the place of Sir Charles, an honour rarely conferred upon the understudy of an actor whose temporary indisposition would in the ordinary way mean the temporary closing of the theatre. Mr. Steer's Paillard is an exceedingly clever bit of farcical-comedy acting; and so is Mr. Frederick Volpe's Mathieu, the notary who stammers only when the weather is wet. Notaries of French farce, by the way, seems to be peculiarly unfortunate in the matter of their organs of speech. We have met the stuttering notary before in plays of the "Nights Out" class, and it is not so very long ago that we had, in a farce from the French at the Duke of York's, a notary who could only pronounce his words smoothly and intelligibly when he sang them to the tune of "Pop goes the weasel"—a part played with excellent humour by that clever comedian, Mr. Percy F. Marshall, now one of the leading lights of Mr. Robert Courtneidge's "Dairymaids" company. The naturalness of Mr. Volpe's stammer suggests the frivolous reflection that Mathieu had unusual opportunities for practising at it in June and July.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Aug. 30.

1. There will be no shooting at Colaba on Saturday afternoon next, the 31st instant.

2. There will be Recruits' Drill at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening the 2nd proximo from, 6 p.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

3. There will be a ride out on Wednesday morning, the 11thSeptember (Bank Holiday) Dress—Khaki, without Arms. Hunting Saddles and Bridles. Full particulars of "Rendezvous" will be notified later.

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Bombay, Aug. 30.

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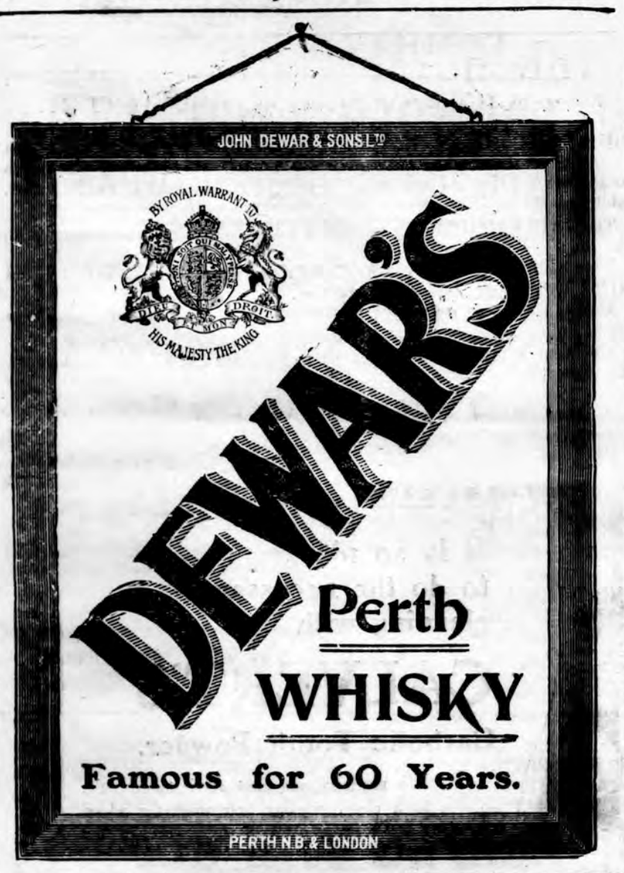

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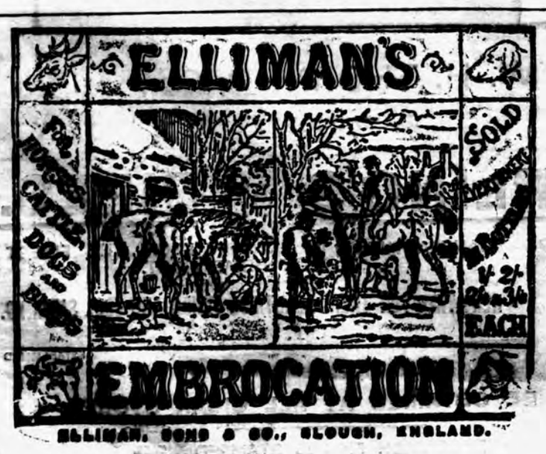

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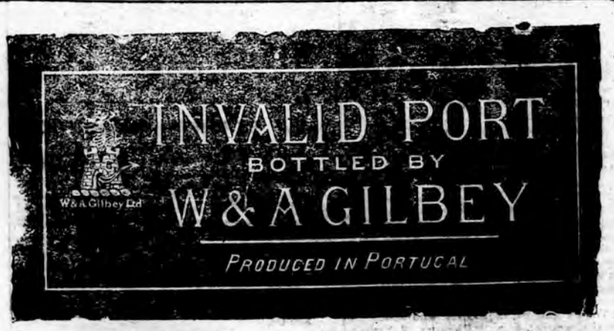

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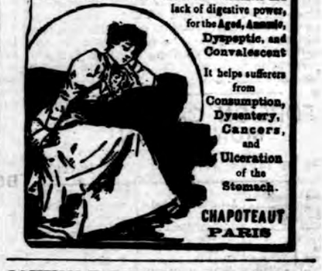

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Published for the Proprietors "The Bombay Gazette," Limited" at Nos. 113 to 123, Mahomed Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed by F. D'Mello, at the Times Press and Job-ng Office, Armenian Lane, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GORDON STREET & Co., 57, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. H. S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON, Bookstall, Charing Cross, S.W.; Messrs. WILLIAM POLL, LIMITED, 6, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.; PARIS: Messrs. ELLIS & Co., 9, Rue de la Banque; Messrs. LAFFONT & Co., 6, Rue Caumartin; ALEXANDRIA: Messrs. ESCOFFIER & Co.